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London Bombing Lengthy; Greeks Approach Valona; Bay State Savings High

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 28, 1940

Air and Sea: London Bombed Four Hours

Raids on London were resumed with a heavy four-hour aerial bombardment of the capital by German warplanes, causing considerable property damage and some casualties. [Details: Page 4.]

RAF bombers attacked German-held invasion ports from Norway to Brittany. [Details: Page 4.]

Rescue of all but two of the American crew of the Panamanian Standard Oil tanker Charles Pratt, sunk off the coast of Africa was reported by the vessel's captain. [Details: Page 5.]

A mystery sea raider which shelled the South Pacific island of Nauru yesterday was reported in London to have dropped the Japanese flag and hoisted the German swastika before opening fire.

Greco-Italian Front: Italians Defend Valona

Greek troops continued to pound at Italian troops defending the approaches to the vital Albanian port of Valona. More than 200 prisoners were reported captured in "local" successes. [Details: Page 5.]

Italian warplanes were claimed by the Italian High Command to have attacked the Greek naval base at Preveza, on the Greek west coast, scoring hits on steamers in the bay.

Italian prisoners interviewed by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor disclosed sharp cleavages between officers and men and a startling lack of army morale in the lower ranks. [Details: Page 1.]

New England: Citizens' Savings Increase

Thrifty Massachusetts citizens put away a total of $2,137,317,803.75 in 192 mutual savings banks up to Oct. 31, the highest in the history of such institutions with the exceptions of the years of 1931 and 1937, the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts announced today.

Threatened bottleneck in Army and Navy defense production is being met by Federal Civil Service's 24-hour system filling all but more technical jobs. [Details: Page 1.]

Sound parole in Massachusetts can be secured only by reforms on a broad basis, including all the elements that comprise a good system, according to Henry J. Mascarello, Executive Secretary of the United Prison Association of Massachusetts. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: Argentina Gets $50,000,000

The United States agreed formally to make $50,000,000 available to Argentina to stabilize that country's currency system and promote trade between the two nations. The Export-Import Bank recently gave Argentina a credit of $60,000,000.

The War Department announced a $21,965,420 contract to reimburse the Ford Motor Company for the cost of constructing a new aircraft engine factory and magnesium casting foundry at Dearborn, Mich.

President Roosevelt will deliver his annual message to the new Congress in person on Jan. 6.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced that amendments to the Federal-State milk marketing order for New York, which were defeated in a referendum completed last week, would be resubmitted to the dairymen in another referendum next month.

Sandusky, Ohio, was selected as the site for an $11,000,000 TNT plant to be operated by the Trojan Powder Company, and Milan, Tenn., was chosen as the location of a $14,000,000 ammunition loading plant to be operated by Proctor and Gamble Defense Corporation.

In Africa: Bardia Defense Aids Tobruk

The defense of Bardia, isolated Italian stronghold in Libya, is being carried out on orders directly from Premier Mussolini himself, in order to give Marshal Graziani a chance to erect defenses at nearby Tobruk, captured Italian soldiers related. [Details: Page 4.]

A British mechanized detachment was reported by the Italian High Command to have been destroyed in the fighting around the city of Bardia. [Details: Page 4.]

Americas: Mexico Retains League Membership

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Foreign Office sources said that Mexico would continue her membership in the League of Nations and that Isidro Fabela, Mexican delegate, would return to Geneva soon.

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—The Government announced it was taking over, effective Jan. 1, the pro-Administration newspaper El Nacional of Mexico City. A Presidential decree declared the newspaper would be under control of the Department of Interior, which also has charge of the Government Press Bureau.

National: Submarine Tender Launched

Vallejo, Calif. (AP)—A $12,000,000 submarine tender, the U. S. S. Fulton, newest addition to the country's defense, was launched at the Mare Island Navy Yard today, 19 months ahead of schedule.

Abolish Tipping, Convention Urged

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Abolition of tipping was urged today by Mary Anderson, Director of the United States Women's Bureau, in an address in which she described the practice as "unwholesome and undemocratic."

She made the recommendation before the annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

"We know," she asserted, "that irregularity of employment is one of the great hardships that confront all wage earners. But for workers who rely partly or entirely upon tips for their compensation, the problem of uncertain income is many times more serious."

Speaking on the same subject, Mary Barnett Gilson, assistant professor of economics at the University of Chicago, said that the person tipped objected to being tipped, that the custom "corrupts the character" of the tipper, and added that "we should consistently refuse to recognize it as a part of wages."

Russia and Japan Act on Fisheries

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP)—Diplomatic sources said today that Japan has opened negotiations with Soviet Russia for renewal of a fisheries agreement which expires Dec. 31.

Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, already has seen Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff three times in connection with this question, these sources said.

The agreement, which grants the Japanese the right to fish in some Soviet waters in the Far East, was renewed last year for 1940 just before it expired.

The Russian Trade Union organ Trud published today a review of the domestic situation in Japan in connection with the opening of Parliament in Tokyo, and asserted that "discontent is growing."

"The economic position of Japan is becoming more unstable," the newspaper said, because of war conditions, while "discord" is becoming more acute among the main groups of the ruling camp" over foreign policy.

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Civil Service Fills Call For Defense Posts

Only in categories of highly skilled classes has there been any job bottleneck.

By Don McCammond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States' civil service system, its work expanded to six times its normal capacity by a constantly growing national defense program, is filling all requests for man power, except in the most highly skilled branches, within 24 hours of the demand.

Elimination of what threatened earlier this summer to become a bottleneck in defense production—an apparent scarcity of trained mechanics and skilled workers—was disclosed today by Harry B. Mitchell, President of the United States Civil Service Commission, when visiting in Boston. With Willian A. Foley, manager of the local Civil Service office, Mr. Mitchell made a short tour of inspection of Army and Navy centers in this area which most frequently call on Mr. Foley's office for help.

Only orders for men for the most technical of positions cannot be filled within the 24-hour time limit, Mr. Mitchell said. Other requests have been filled from lists of men already registered with the civil service office.

150,000 Jobs Filled

"Since June 1 of this year, Civil Service has filled Army and Navy requests for 150,000 workers, and expects to fill the same number in the next six months," Mr. Mitchell said.

"In Boston, for instance," Mr. Foley inserted, "the Navy Yard had between 5,000 and 6,000 men at work on defense production on May 15. Since then, the Yard has taken on almost an equal number, and is expected to place approximately 2,000 more."

He contrasted this with the normal total certified before the defense program began. "Normally," he stated, "we filled only 50,000 jobs annually."

Mr. Mitchell said he believed the need for men would continue at the same rate, approximately 300,000 a year for Governmental work, during the fiscal year of 1941-42. "Of course, this estimate is based on the belief that the emergency will continue," he said.

"We shall have to depend on training courses now underway for filling additional vacancies," he said. "In spots where highly skilled men are needed, it is expected that men now employed in less skilled jobs will be ready to fill the need."

"A sort of step-up process," said Mr. Foley.

Calls for Information

Public demand for information on civil service and applications for examination have increased sharply since the start of the emergency, Mr. Foley said.

He cited statistics for the month of November when the front office of the civil service office in Boston,

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The Joint Defense Board Meets

Wide World

Discussing Hemisphere Defense

Members of the Joint United States-Canadian Defense Board meet in New York to discuss East Coast defenses. Front row, left to right: Capt. R. E. Reid, Canada; Capt. W. L. Murray, Canada; Air Commodore A. A. L. Cuffe, Canada; Brig. Kenneth Stuart, Deputy Chief of the Canadian Army General Staff; Lieut. Col. George P. Vanier, Canada; Col. O. M. Biggar, Chairman, Canadian Section, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Chairman, American Section. Back row: Hugh L. Keenleyside, Secretary, Canadian Section; Maj. Gen. S. B. Embick, commanding the Fourth Corps Area, United States; John D. Hickerson, Secretary of United States Section; Lieut. Col. Clayton Bissell, United States; Capt. Harry W. Hill, United States, Commander F. P. Sherman, United States.

Defense Board Wins Support From Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The increase in United States war material aid to Britain has had the effect of placing the vast majority of Canadians solidly behind the Canadian-American Permanent Joint Defense Board.

The decisions of the Board, which will hold its fifth meeting Jan. 20, have so far been secret, but it is assumed here that there is at least a large measure of concurrency between Canadian opinion and the decisions which have already been agreed upon by the Board.

Front Line of Defense

Canadians are, in the first place, profoundly convinced that, from practical as well as sentimental reasons, the front line of defense is in Britain or wherever Canadian troops are operating. So universal is this belief in Canada today that it is scarcely conceivable that the Board could devise any defense scheme which would offer any substitute line of defense.

Thus it might be said that the Board's work is for a second line of defense, a line which might become necessary if Canada and the United States were forced to stand off by themselves any attempted invasion.

Thus the work of the Board technically is to study defense of the American continent, which in the opinion of many Canadians is tantamount to saying the defense of the Western Hemisphere. There is a pretty general feeling among Canadians that Canada is already fighting in support of the Monroe Doctrine and the safety of the Western Hemisphere.

In any plan which the Board might evolve for continental de-

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Morale Emerges as Weak Spot In Italian Armor in War

ATHENS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Greeks besieging Tepeleni on the Middle Albania battlefront were reported today to have wrested domination of the town from the Italians with bayonet charges and shellfire.

"Crumbling" Italian resistance had brought the battle to the "decisive stage," Greek dispatches said, adding that Italian artillery forces were withdrawing from elevated positions back of the town.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE GREEK FORCES ON SOUTHERN ALBANIAN FRONT (By Courier), Dec. 28—Personal interviews with some of the vast numbers of Italian prisoners which are being captured daily by the advancing Greek forces disclose some of the reasons why the Italian army in Albania is not putting up stiffer resistance.

Among these prisoners are high ranking officers as well as infantry privates—all providing a fair section of the Italian Army as a whole.

Neapolitans, Sicilians, Romans, Venetians, and Piedmontese—all the racial types and dialects of Italy as well as all classes and backgrounds—are mingled in the legions sent to conquer Greece.

Why Italy Failed

I have talked with prisoners in Athens and at the front just after they had been brought in, hoping to find reasons for Fascist Italy's colossal failure.

The first thing that impresses one is the sharp cleavage between officers and men, as compared with the Greek Army where the same unshakeable morale and attitude towards the war is shared by all.

Italian privates are loud in their complaints about the weather and the lack of warm clothing and sufficient food. Many cite these grievances as the reason why they surrendered.

They say nothing of the fact that the cold is just as hard on the Greek soldiers who also stand day and night in snow with only crusts of bread to eat and even worse equipment, so far as warm clothing is concerned, than their adversaries. Yet these Greeks go on fighting bravely and cheerfully.

Don't Approve of War

At the same time the overwhelming majority of the captured Italians, rank and file, expressed lack of sympathy with the war and relief at their capture.

They are for the most part at heart simple peasants, with little interest in or knowledge of the issues involved and without any political convictions. They judge the entire war in terms of how it affects themselves personally. Compared with this, even the simplest Greek soldier knows why he is fighting, and he has his heart in it.

This difference in attitude is illustrated by the type of questions the prisoners ask.

One lad of 19 inquired whether, now that he had been captured, he could go home to his family whom he had not seen since he was sent to Albania a year ago.

Want to Go to U. S.

Another, a husband and father, on learning that we were Americans said he had always wanted to go to America and asked if some way could not be found for him to go, and could not his family follow, since he would not return to Italy.

These two prisoners were members of a hand-picked Grenadier regiment captured in action.

The prisoners also include a certain minority of criminal elements—marauders whose pockets were found full of objects obviously pillaged from civilian houses.

There is also a sprinkling of prisoners indoctrinated with Fascist ideologies. These prisoners, including many of the younger officers, are surly and arrogant.

The majority of the senior officers belong to an entirely different category. They are career men who have spent their lives in the Army and are inspired by a genuine patriotism and loyalty to their king.

Older Officers Fight

Two days ago I spoke with two Colonels who had been captured during the previous night. Faithful to orders not to abandon their position unless ordered to do so from headquarters, they held out, fighting and urging their troops on until they were completely surrounded.

They avoided discussing politics, saying that they were Army men and their job was to fight when ordered to do so. Although they reluctantly admitted that the invasion of Greece had been a tactical blunder they voiced the hope that the Italian forces would stage a comeback.

One of them, a Grenadier Colonel, distinguished-looking despite his unshaven and unwashed condition, wistfully recalled the World War when he was a lieutenant and "we and the British were friends."

Admiration for Greeks

They expressed unbounded admiration for the Greek officers, and they themselves showed the greatest courage in seeking to inspire their troops. They often get killed in consequence, a loss Italy can hardly afford.

But not even these proficient and devoted officers, of whom Marshal Pietro Badoglio headed the list, can work up enthusiasm for Premier Mussolini's venture or instill ardor into the spiritless ranks of their armies.

This low morale of their infantry explains why the Italians consistently yield splendid defense positions to numerically inferior forces.

Intimate Message from Washington

When the Army Wants Shoes It Wants Them in a Hurry but the Defense Commission Wants to Mix in Social Welfare and the Two Don't Jibe

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Uncle Sam has just bought 1,840,000 pairs of new shoes for his soldiers.

That's a lot of shoes, but more significant than numbers is the way they were bought.

The War Department, with the consent of the National Defense Commission, merely asked shoe manufacturers to make an offer for the 25 contracts. The lowest bidders won.

This is the way the Army used to do all of its buying until the Defense Commission adopted the "negotiated contract" or "selective award" method enabling it to do considerable social welfare planning on the side by inquiring into the geographical location and labor policies of the applicants.

Back in October the Government ordered 2,400,000 pairs of shoes. About half the contracts were awarded on a negotiated basis, with resulting protests from manufacturers who pointed out that they were all observing the labor standards fixed by federal and state law. They sent their congressmen to call on the Defense Commission.

The switch in policy on shoe contracts may or may not have wide significance depending on whether it becomes an isolated or typical instance of triumph for defense speed over more deliberate preparation keyed to social planning for the years ahead.

Army Demands Speed

In many cases, Army officers, interested primarily in speed, have been lined up with industry in opposing the Defense Commission, watchdog of "social objectives."

Describing the difficulties of achieving decentralization of defense industries to a congressional committee the other day, Chester C. Davis, a member of the Defense Commission, told congressmen:

"You've never had to sit across the table from an Army officer and have him ask you if you're willing to take the responsibility for delaying the defense program in order to build an airplane factory in the Middle West instead of next door to an existing plant in Baltimore."

But Mr. Davis evidently wasn't willing to take all the blame. He turned the tables on the Army, charging that the goal of decentralization of defense industries could have been attained more easily if the Army had done the proper research on raw materials in the last decade or so. The Defense Commission is finding it cannot suddenly order a powder plant to be set out on the western plains without some knowledge as to where its labor, its managers and its raw materials are coming from.

Planning has also delayed the housing program. Confronted with reports of "alarming" conditions at many defense centers today, a representative of the defense housing co-ordinator says:

"We could have put up lots of shelters if we had paid no attention to standards."

By "standards" housing officials mean not only stable construction to stand for at least 20 years, but planning to fit defense homes into the general housing scheme of the communities where they are located.

Haste, They Say, Makes Waste

It's all right for people these days to say they favor building up defense to the limit and with all speed possible, but they must also ask themselves whether they are willing to face a new accumulation of slums, geographical maladjustment of wealth, and an exaggerated depression at the end of the war [illegible] might be avoided or lessened if the Government takes more time for defense planning.

On the other hand, the Nation cannot expect to make social gains out of a war. Emergency powers and defense mechanisms should not be looked upon as a means of permanently acquiring reforms which the people's representatives in Congress have not approved.

Somewhere there is a proper balance between speed and planning. The general lines of such a balance can be fixed by administration policy, but in the end the priority will have to be decided with every new airplane plant, every new order for doughboys' shoes.

It's the old story of "butter and guns." In European countries, people have given up butter for guns. The switch from negotiated contracts back to competitive bidding in the Government's latest shoe order may mean that the United States has reached the point where it is ready to give up "butter" for guns—or at least for shoes for the men who carry the guns.

Mary Hornaday

Nazis Aim Threat At Aid to Britain; U. S. Speeds Up

Berlin press warns that American ships going to Ireland will be liable to attack.

Roosevelt and advisers see warnings as German attempt to divide American opinion.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 28—A warning that if American ships attempt to convey aid to Britain by way of Ireland, they will be liable to attack from German torpedoes, appeared in the German press generally yesterday.

This intimation came with reports that President Roosevelt was contemplating some such device for aid to Britain in connection with an alleged forthcoming proposal to Congress to make changes in the Neutrality Law.

Thus there is something of the appearance of a massed attack on any plans President Roosevelt may have for sending help to the British, this press warning coming as it does close on the heels of a Foreign Office warning on Dec. 20 attacking a proposal from London that German shipping interned in American harbors should be released for Britain's use.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said: "Germany's point of view is shown by the total blockade around the British Isles. The limits of the zone have been publicly defined. Ireland is inside the danger zone, as indicated both by public announcement and by daily sinkings within the area. The German warning is a general one and has no exceptions.

"Every merchant ship in this area is exposed to military operations. This warning is valid now, as it has been in the past, and will be in the future."

The Borsenzeitung, mouthpiece of the Army, declares that the proposal to send American ships to Ireland "is of special significance because it suggests a way—a roundabout way, including Ireland—of evading the Neutrality Act." The paper ends with vague warnings that the dangers to Ireland cannot be measured only by shipping losses."

The prominence given to this subject by the Berlin press indicates at least that Germany is taking the question of American aid to Britain with the utmost seriousness.

Eire Embargo

DUBLIN, Dec. 28 (AP)—British restrictions on re-exports of cattle feed, fertilizers, citrus fruit, and other products to Eire, announced yesterday, were accepted today by Eire officials as a natural consequence of Britain's curtailed shipping and further and more far-reaching restrictions are expected momentarily.

"But we won't starve," one official said. "We are an agricultural country."

Britain's use of its own ships for its own needs caused Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, in a radiocast Wednesday night to the United States, to appeal for American help "should the blockade grow tighter."

Eire started building reserves 14 months before the war began and these have helped delay the pinch.

[No comment was forthcoming from Dublin as to how Eire will be affected by the warnings issued in the German press against any American plan to ship help to Britain via Ireland. There was a disposition here to first await any possible repercussions from the United States.]

Gayda Warning

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Italian editor, today warned American "interventionists" that if they send supply convoys to Britain by way of neutral Ireland they would start "a spread of the conflict from Europe and the North Atlantic to the Western Hemisphere, the South Atlantic and the Pacific."

In his Il Giornale D'Italia, Signor Gayda wrote that Japan, under its three-power pact with Italy and Germany, "is watchful and would not allow, without immediate reaction, extension of the European and Asiatic conflict."

[Japan, Italy and Germany are pledged to come to one another's aid if any one of them is "attacked" by a power not now a party to the wars in the western or eastern worlds. This pact is considered generally to be directed against the United States.]

For this reason, Signor Gayda went on, he did not see "exactly what interest American interventionists have in creating an open conflict between continents."

Sending of ships to Ireland with supplies for Britain, he said, would be "an open violation of neutrality and therefore signify initiative of the United States in intervention in the war."

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The United States Government is unmoved by repeated Nazi threats that some forms of aid to Britain will prove to be so unacceptable to Germany as to constitute "warlike acts."

It is only putting it frankly to say that American officials, confident that the policy of maximum assistance to the British has public opinion strongly behind it, will decide the means and methods of that aid undeterred by inspired statements from Berlin.

It is recognized in Washington that recent warnings from Nazi spokesmen and Nazi newspapers is a propaganda move, that it is not a threat of war but an effort to influence American thinking by raising the scare of war.

The judgment of high Government officials is that the Nazis are not counting upon having any effect upon decisions of the American Government but are seeking with familiar propaganda strategy to go behind the American Government and divide public opinion.

On this point the Administration, while not seriously concerned, is desirous that the nature of this Berlin propaganda be generally understood.

Shrewd Analysis

German diplomats in the United States, shrewd and close students of American ways, are perfectly aware that there are two great over-lapping majorities in the Nation. They know there is a majority opinion in favor of keeping out of the war.

The purpose of prevailing Nazi propaganda, all emanating from Berlin in official statements, newspaper editorials, and radiocasts in the past week is, in the view of those best informed here, an attempt to drive a wedge between these two majorities and get them to oppose each other instead of opposing Adolf Hitler.

Thus the real motive behind belligerent statements from Berlin becomes more evident. Thus when the Nazis warn that if the United States commandeers neutral ships idle in its ports or convoys shipping to neutral Eire (the United States is not planning to do the latter) such acts will be construed as "warlike," American officials are aware that Germany has no intention to add another belligerent to its battle front, that these Nazi words are not directed at the policy of the American Government but at the thinking of the American people.

The focal point of German propaganda is the "short-of-war" principle behind American aid to Britain and its objective is to arouse a feeling of alarm among American people so the desire to keep out of war will smother the desire to aid Great Britain.

Familiar Pattern

The Administration is sure that this propaganda will not be effective so long as its purpose is clear and it has no doubt about its precise and pernicious purpose. It is part of the now rather well-known pattern of Hitler propaganda to attempt to cause divisions in foreign countries and its methods and motives can be clearly watched in the inspired news from the Reich Capital.

It also can be watched from the Rome end of the Axis, for Virginio Gayda wrote a little editorial in the Giornale d'Italia which in effect took the form of a memorandum to the United States Congress informing it that delivery of American war material to Britain in United States ships by way of Ireland would violate United States neutrality. Anyway, Signor Mussolini's journalistic spokesman was getting in his bit in behalf of Herr Hitler's purposes.

This propaganda is timed, however—and here in Berlin shows the shrewd advice from its Washington lookout—at the very moment when, in the Democratic manner, Americans are earnestly debating their relationship to war. The America First Committee, which would give minimum aid to Britain in order to be sure that the United States keep out of the war, has been organized to combat the emphasis of the William Allen White Committee, which would give maximum aid to Britain in the conviction that only in that way can the United States keep the war from its shores.

The appeal of the 170 leading citizens urging President Roosevelt to do "everything that may be necessary" to insure the defeat of the Axis powers, was sharply criticized by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who, with a few other isolationist mem-

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The Week in Focus: Nazis Intensify Efforts to Prevent U. S. Aid to Britain

Halifax New Envoy to U. S.; British Embargo Against Eire

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nazi relations with the United States reached new tensions this week as it became increasingly evident that American aid to Britain is capable of tipping the war's balance and assuring defeat of the Axis.

Herr Hitler's next move remained shrouded in secrecy. Reports of extensive troop trains crossing Hungary into Rumania were received abroad with reserve. If substantiated, the reports might indicate preparations for a drive to relieve the Italians in Albania, or to launch a Near Eastern campaign. Some observers saw Rumania as a decoy to distract attention from a new attempt to invade England.

Britain took no chances on either front. Over its beaches sped reconnaissance units. Vigilant eyes peered from new defense positions into the Channel mists.

An embargo against Eire, whose government refuses to permit British use of vital naval bases, foreshadowed firmer British action.

British armies stood ready in the eastern Mediterranean. In Libya, the Army of the Nile besieged Bardia, where two Italian divisions dug in for a sacrifice stand.

Greek troops captured Chimara and advanced on the port of Valona. Deep snows impeded operations, especially inland at Klisoura and Tepeleni.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill broadcast an offer of easy peace to the Italian people if they would overthrow Mussolini. The Fascist Government replied defiantly.

America, aware that Nazi policy now opposes itself directly to the national aim of aid for Britain, was shocked to learn that total airplane exports to Britain and Canada during November actually declined. The figures for October were 279, and for November, 240.

Nazis Warn U. S. of 'Warlike Acts'

The fiction of peace where there is no peace wore thin in relations between Berlin and Washington. Observers in the German capital detected a new and serious concern over America's open support for the Reich's foes.

Hitherto, Berlin had scoffed at America. Nazis expected to bowl Britain over before America woke up to what was going on, and then confront the dazed sleepers with a Nazi world.

In this 69th week of the war Britain not only is very much unbowled over, but enjoys the exclusive favor, sympathy, and open purse of the world's most highly industrialized power.

Berlin sees the next few months as crucial for its ambitions. By spring, American production is expected to be rolling formidably. Just as Britons said that if they could only hold out through last September, they would ultimately win the war, so they are now saying that they have only to grit their teeth and be found still fighting next spring, in order to win.

How to get rid of Britain and to forestall American aid is Berlin's burning problem.

For the first time, a spokesman of the Nazi Government broke away from the diplomacy of studied indifference to American actions in this war. In a solemn session with correspondents, he disclosed that Berlin's "entire attention" was centered on America's reaction to the British proposal calling for release of Axis ships in United States ports, and the addition of American ships to Britain's hard-pressed merchant marine.

The proposal, thrown out by Ronald H. Cross, British Minister of Shipping, "is nothing other than inciting America to commit a warlike act," the spokesman said. He brandished meaningful gestures toward American correspondents.

In a second pointed attempt to play on anti-war sentiment in the United States, Berlin threatened unrestricted attacks against any American merchant ships sent to Eire, if the Neutrality Act should be revised to make this possible.

Rumania: Springboard for . . . . ?

Thousands of German troops, reportedly the vanguard of 300,000, streamed into Rumania. In the absence of any visible need for such a garrison in that unhappy nation, analysts scanned possible Nazi objectives.

Oil of the Near East loomed as an obvious necessity. Rumanian oil output has fallen to 56 per cent of normal, compared with four years ago. Within a year, production has declined 25 per cent. Europe's total oil production is under 9,000,000 tons, natural and synthetic. Peacetime oil requirements of Europe total 22,000,000 tons, according to an Italian writer. He therefore sees control of Near East wells as vital to the Axis. Those wells would almost make up for the normal deficit, but not provide for full mechanized warfare.

In the Balkan gateway to the Near East Herr Hitler confronts several determined adversaries. Greece lighted a mighty fire of hope and courage when its Soldier-Premier, Gen. John Metaxas, dared to resist the Axis.

Even so, Bulgaria, one passageway to Greece and Turkey, dusted off demands for territorial concessions from Greece. This hinted Nazi pressure and a stage being set for intervention in the Grecian conflict. But behind Bulgaria stands the imponderable Russian Bear. Sofia sits in the hot spot where German and Soviet ambitions clash over the Balkans.

Russian troops massed along the River Pruth fronting Rumania. At least precautionary, these Soviet maneuvers shed strange light on the difficulties facing Herr Hitler. Wherever he turns he finds growing opposition, fanned into flame by Italian reverses in Albania and Libya.

Turkey, never disposed to welcome Italian penetration into the eastern Mediterranean, stands squarely across the path of Nazi troops should they attempt to rescue Italy by breaking Britain's grip on the Near East.

Although few inklings leaked through the curtains of Nazi intentions, many observers kept their eyes on Spain and Gibraltar.

But Britain's guardians saw danger signals flying closer to home. An alert of coming invasion spread through the islands. Herr Hitler visited the Channel ports, under renewed RAF bombing.

Eire: Breach for Invasion?

Bystanders overseas marvel at Britain's restraint in permitting the gaping hole of Irish non-cooperation to beckon Nazi invaders and weaken Britain's defenses against submarine and air attacks on lifeline shipping.

New Zealanders, themselves helping distant England to the hilt, spoke up sharply about Eire's neutrality.

Prime Minister Eamon de Velera, who recently reaffirmed Eire's neutrality, said in a Christmas message that he wants American arms—and will pay for them—to defend the island.

The British embargo imposed Friday keeps from Eire certain commodities ferried across the Atlantic under British protection. The stoppage of cattle feed, fertilizer, citrus fruits, and many tools is seen as a reminder that willy nilly the two isles are linked, and that if one refuses to help it should not expect to eat.

Britain's own meat ration is heading for another reduction.

Envoy of Survival

Besieged Britishers generally admit that the Marquis of Lothian spoke accurately when he said that America tipped the scales in the last war. Lord Lothian's successor as Ambassador to Washington, Viscount Halifax, this week undertook the delicate task of assuring American aid for Britain in the present struggle, when that aid is recognized as essential for British and possibly for American survival.

London plainly signified the importance attached to Washington by taking the unprecedented step of shifting an active Foreign Secretary to an Ambassadorship. However warm American sympathies are for Britain, and however clearly Americans see that British survival is essential to American peace and security, the British envoy in months ahead cannot risks one false step.

Lord Halifax, supremely tactful, earnest, and a "reformed" appeaser, brings to his new office a resistance to Nazism that is described as implacable. He will find solid foundations of Anglo-American collaboration, laid by Lord Lothian, and ready for the superstructure of increasingly effective American aid.

Americans generally welcomed the return of Mr. Anthony Eden to the office of British Foreign Secretary. Leaving the War Office, he will now direct not only the negotiations with America, but the important work of finding new diplomatic allies for Britain. He has a record of favoring closer relations with Soviet Russia, and is thoroughly conversant with Near Eastern problems.

As an Oriental linguist, Mr. Eden brings more than usual savoir-faire to the conduct of relations with the Arab world, already receptive to British points of view since the recent deflation of Italian pretensions in the Mediterranean.

To fill the War portfolio left by Mr. Eden, the Churchill Government went outside Cabinet ranks. Capt. David Margesson had not previously been in any Cabinet. He had a reputation as Chief Whip of the Conservative Party in Parliament, and represents the influential Carlton Club group that had been dissatisfied over its dwindling position in highest Cabinet circles.

Singapore Strengthened

Quietly but with formidable persistence both Britain and America are pouring reinforcements into the Far East.

To Singapore, British superstronghold at the crossroads of the South Pacific, this week came more aircraft, air force personnel, members of Indian infantry, artillery, engineers, and auxiliaries. Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief for the Far East, announced that "substantial reinforcements of all arms have recently arrived in Malaya."

In addition to Singapore, Hong Kong and Burma share Britain's reviving vigor on far-flung outposts of the Empire.

Arrival in Manila of several additional United States submarines brought to at least 15 the total American undersea craft in Asiatic waters.

Hawaii's Pearl Harbor, twin guardian with Singapore of U. S.-British interests in the Pacific, saw powerful Navy units riding at anchor instead of sailing for usual maneuvers.

Rose Island, easternmost of the Amerian Samoan Islands, is reportedly being converted into a naval air base. Only 25 acres in area, this coral atoll lies about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand.

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
Uncle: "It Would Be Dynamite if I Didn't"

—Knott, Dallas Morning News
Not Impregnable Maginot Line

—Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle
A hot box at one end of the Axis!

Japan: Party-less Diet

Outwardly parliamentary, but inwardly deprived of parties and of every vestige of democracy, Japan's Diet met in Tokyo Thursday for the first time since Premier Prince Konoye launched the Island Empire on the latest phase of its drive for dominance in East Asia.

In the interim, Japan joined the Triple Axis with Germany and Italy. Dissatisfaction over that action is now disclosed as a dominant factor behind the Cabinet shakeup that occurred a few days before Emperor Hirohito bade the assembled legislators "to be perfectly united."

The Emperor, who traditionally remains aloof from actual affairs of state, requested the Diet to "deliberate on and approve" the ordinary budget and the special military budget "in a cooperative spirit, paying attention to the current serious situation."

The Diet's future remained uncertain. After a brief two-day session, the legislators who have become rubber stampers adjourned until Jan. 20.

Rising naval tension in the Pacific is reflected in Japan's 1941 budget for the Fleet. At as estimated $300,000,000, it is $50,000,000 above the figure for 1940.

Across the China Sea in Shanghai, the Japanese Taxpayers' Association demanded the dominant voice in administration of the International Settlement. Claiming that 80,000 Japanese live in Shanghai, the association opposes the present ratio on the Settlement Council of five Britons, five Chinese, two Japanese, and two Americans.

Mexico Backtracks

President Avila Camacho of Mexico is wasting no time taking the more conservative steps that were foreshadowed in his campaign.

Government management replaced worker administration of the railways.

Holders of church property may contest confiscation orders in the courts, under a bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies without dissenting vote.

The first Camacho budget sets a record for Mexico of 492,000,000 pesos, or $98,400,000, adding 44,200,000 pesos since last year.

Contacts for Traveling Teachers Plea of Pan-American Conference

HAVANA, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Resolutions Committee of the Pan-American Conference on Commercial and Domestic Education recommended yesterday the establishment of a system of "teacher-contacts" in Western Hemisphere cities to aid the studies of traveling educators.

These Pan-American committees would enable guest teachers to get in touch with the real life of the various cities and countries they visit through the aid of fellow teachers.

It also was urged that special English courses on the economic and cultural life of Latin-American countries be established in the universities of those countries to accommodate visiting North American teachers.

The universities of all countries in this hemisphere were urged to include programs for housing and health, family life and child protection as well as bureaus for the study of food chemistry and production with regard to the best national diets.

The conference expressed thanks to its general chairman, Dr. Frances Moon Butts of Washington, for her many years' work in the World Federation of Education Associations, and for her share in founding the present conference.

A joint resolutions committee representing North and Latin-America was named under the chairmanship of Mrs. Martha Raymoth of Chicago and Miguel Ochoa of Cuba.

The Home Economics Section considered a paper submitted by Dr. Boletha Frojen, Florida State Superintendent of the Home Economics Section, on home-making programs in the public schools of Florida and Puerto Rico.

The education of rural women in Illinois through the home demonstration work of the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Illinois was discussed by Miss Fannie Brooks, health education specialist.

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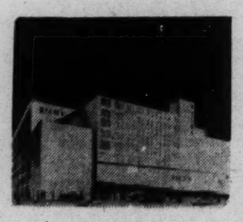
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Farmers Seek Parity In Nation's Market

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Use of Government benefit checks as a means of sustaining the buying power of the Nation's farm families is being questioned by leading farm organizations.

Important rural groups are considering ways to jack up farm prices to normal levels without benefit payments. A number of "fair-price plans" are being advanced.

Not that farm organizations want Government payments for acreage reduction abolished before a substitute program is worked out. That, they say, would be disastrous. But they are practical enough to see that a Government cannot continue to pay out millions (the amount was $212,000,000 last year) without hope of ever getting the program on a self-supporting basis or even of attaining the goal of parity prices.

The election indicated to farm leaders the trend of sentiment. When the Willkie-McNary ticket carried in some of the biggest mid-West farming States, it was clear that Senator Charles McNary's two-price plan was at least not objectionable to many farm voters. Farmers appear to be desirous of keeping the main framework of the AAA, as Wendell Willkie indicated. Their conventions were virtually unanimous this year in support of the soil-conservation program, crop loans, crop insurance, and some other features. But farm folks would like to find a substitute for outright cash aid from the Government.

Security Is Goal

As was said by Ervin E. King, leader of the movement within the National Grange for a plan of regulating prices: "Farmers do not want handouts in the forms of subsidies or doles. They want economic security and independence." They want prices at the market place that will enable them to buy paint for their barns, clothes, furniture, school books. But with prices as they are today—about 77 per cent of their pre-World War purchasing power—the average farmer, they say, must look to Washington for cash to supplement farm income.

For the last seven years farmers have accepted benefit payments as the only way to maintain a decent standard of living. The American farm plant was producing too much; surpluses were dragging down prices. Returns for the things the farmer sells—wheat, corn, cotton—were not keeping pace with the things he buys—farm machinery, clothes, furniture. Industrial wages were being bolstered by legislation. Manufacturers had their Fair Trade Practices Act. Transportation costs were regulated. In a world of controlled prices, farmers held they could not be the only ones expected to carry on business without protection. They accepted benefit payments as emergency relief. But how long can they expect them to continue?

Last year farm groups had a scare when appropriations for benefit payments were questioned in Congress. This year there was concern again until news came out that an appropriation of $212,000,000 was included in the Federal budget. But that sort of thing can't go on indefinitely. The President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, No. 1 supporter of the AAA program, put the matters frankly before members of his organization.

Way Must Be Found

"The plain fact is," said Edward A. O'Neal, "that the energies and the resources of this country are going to be concentrated on the national defense program for the next few years, and that means it is going to be difficult to secure appropriations from the Federal Government to bring farm returns up to parity, regardless of how good a case we may have in demanding such appropriations. That means that some way must be found by which the farmer can have higher prices in the market place."

Mr. O'Neal's proposal is favored by cotton farmers who have suffered most severely from loss of foreign markets. (Mr. O'Neal is a cotton farmer.) His plan would raise prices by having the Government authorized to make loans up to 100 per cent of parity on basic crops, assuming, of course, continued acreage control. This would induce farmers to store grain until consumers are willing to pay the price farmers think they should get—that which would give them buying power such as they had before the World War. Mr. M'Neal thinks consumers would pay the price the loan establishes, and in that way farmers would attain a fair price for their goods, just as industry does when it establishes what it regards as fair prices.

Corn Belt farmers, however, objected to Mr. O'Neal's proposal for 100 per cent parity loans when he put it before them. If feed costs are to be hoisted in this manner, how could hog-feeders make a fair income, they asked. A compromise was reached. The Farm Bureau went on record in behalf of loans at 85 per cent of parity, with the usual provision that there must be acreage restriction to prevent surpluses.

Other Plans Indorsed

Other farm organizations indorsed other plans this year. The National Grange advocated making available to farmers a two-price plan for crops having an exportable surplus. This plan would be adopted only if two thirds of the producers of a crop vote for it. It would set up "a two-price system which will make it possible to market the domestically consumed portion of the commodity at a price comparable to that enjoyed by industry and labor, and enable the organized producer to retain his surplus, sell it on the world market at the world price, or release it for domestic competitive uses if and when needed for such purposes," according to the committee's statement.

The Farmers' Union, left-wing farm group, is pushing still another plan in Congress. This is the income certificate plan which received favorable consideration from Henry A. Wallace when he was Secretary of Agriculture. Like the plans put forward by the other organizations, this one calls for a computation of domestic requirements for basic crops and price adjustments on that portion domestically consumed. Farmers would be given certificates covering the difference to the extent of their allotments between the cost of producing the crops, or parity if that is higher, and the world price. Provisions would be made to favor the family-sized farm. These certificates would be sold for the farmers to processors of the crops, and the proceeds from the sale presumably would combine with the market price to give the farmer parity income.

Critics of the plan object to it as imposing a processing tax, such as was found unconstitutional, but its advocates deny this charge.

There is still another cost-of-production plan being urged in Congress by the Farmers' Guild which claims to be sponsoring the original Farmers' Union plan.

When farm legislation comes up for consideration there will be an effort made to find the common ground among all these proposals and work out amendments to the AAA which will give farmers what they all agree they need—prices that will give them a living wage for their labor.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

On Christmas Eve pressed the button to light the Capital Christmas tree on the Ellipse near the White House and radiocast a seasonal greeting to the country.

On Christmas Day attended church with members of his family, followed by a dinner at which the Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway and their three children were guests.

Signed a list of United States Housing Authority loans.

Announced the first of four fireside chats to be given this Sunday evening.

Signed an executive order for induction of 35 more National Guard units into Federal service between Jan. 6 and Jan. 17.

Senate:

Held two short sessions, as usual, and confirmed the nomination of Walter Splawn to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

House:

Held two short sessions and received the Voorhis bill to extend the sabotage laws.

Departments:

Justice—Announced that alien registration would total 5,000,000.

Labor—reported that strikes in the last six months of industrial preparedness for national defense have been fewer than in the same period of 1939 or the war year of 1917.

FHA—Said that increases as much as 155 per cent in new home construction had been registered in areas where the national defense program has accelerated industrial activity.

Educators Name Women Leaders

BABSON PARK, Fla., Dec. 28 (AP)—A committee of educators headed by Dean Helena B. Watts of Webber College, Mrs. Roger W. Babson's financial school for women here, today named the 10 outstanding young women of America for 1940—without betraying any ages.

Included on the list were:

Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, sociologist.

Helen Hayes, actress.

Clare Boothe, playwright and author.

Marion J. Harron, member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals.

Marian Anderson, singer.

Anne Lindbergh, flier and writer.

Helen Flanders Dunbar, physician, psychiatrist, member of Columbia University faculty, Fellow of American Medical Association, Fellow of American Psychiatric Association.

Deanna Durbin, motion-picture star.

Carson McCullers, author.

Alice Marble, business woman, tennis star.

Most of the 10 are women who were recognized successes in their fields before this year, but who added to previously won laurels.

Relief Bundles Lost

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—When the British liner Western Prince was torpedoed in the Atlantic on Dec. 14, Bundles for Britain, Inc., lost an $11,144 shipment of relief goods collected here for England, the organization announced yesterday.

Army Camp in West Built Without Signed Contracts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Where the Pacific winds sweep across the sand dunes of the Monterey Peninsula there has arisen within the past three months a city the size of Beverly Hills. It is the Army's new 23,000-acre Camp Ord for 34,000 or more officers and men, which has been built at a cost of approximately $10,000,000.

The camp is practically finished. The Army has moved in. The 90-day limit set by the Army on each of the successive orders has been undercut by five or more days. The camp as originally ordered was built in 85 days. Yet the contract or contracts have not been signed by Washington officials, and what is even more unusual the contractors, the Ford J. Twaits Company - Morrison - Knudsen Company, have not been paid a single dollar. They have invested $1,600,000 or more of their own money in the camp. They hope that some day Washington will get around to signing the contract and paying the bill.

By Jan. 30 Camp Ord is scheduled for completion, that is if no new buildings and other expansions are ordered. It will then contain 1,200 buildings of which 1,050 will be barracks.

Camp Ord's story was told to the Northern California Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America here by Ralph M. Conner, project manager for the construction company. It is regarded as the outstanding example of speed, initiative, and capital-labor-Army co-operation in the West.

Finished in Record Time

It discloses another fact, that there is no bottleneck, at least in the West, so far as the construction trades are concerned. Other construction jobs in the West on defense orders are being completed in reduced time. The claim is made that this part of the country is ahead of the rest of the Nation on its construction schedules. Possibly that's because it doesn't always wait for contracts to be signed!

When the Army indicated to his company that it would get the lump-sum order on Camp Ord, its engineers had only 10 days to detail plans on the huge project and prepare a bid, Mr. Conner said. Bids were called Aug. 15. First concrete was poured Sept. 3. Six days later between 700 and 800 men moved in. On Oct. 2, a month after concrete pouring, 468 buildings had completed foundations, 232 had side walls, 126 roofs.

The first contract which was never signed called for 540 buildings by Dec. 1. A Sept. 1 unsigned contract called for 300 more buildings. Later contracts for 98 hospital buildings and other structures brought the total order up to 1,200, and the total cost to something like $10,000,000.

Miles of Utility Mains

Besides building the 30 x 80-foot, two story barracks, and the 30 x 150-foot, two story hospital buildings, the contractors built 15 miles of water, power, and gas lines, 16 to 18 miles of sewers, excavated 1,700,000 square yards of dirt, paved a 42-acre parking lot.

While he was speaking Mr. Conner said that all but six of the hospital buildings were completed. He added as an after-thought, "they'll be done tomorrow night. We still have to roof them."

If it had not been for some delay in getting the right kind of lumber, 400,000 board feet having been rejected, the first lot of buildings would have been finished in 80 days, 10 days ahead of schedule, Mr. Conner said.

It is a story of speed, amazing speed, and the contractors are proud of it. When he was asked how the job was done, Mr. Conner said, "By simply letting good Americans go ahead and do the job without interference. We had all the help from Army men on the spot that was possible. They were very fine. We were fortunate in the choice of division foremen. Labor did its part well. We had good subcontractors. Everything went well. The climate was ideal." The weekly pay roll exceeded $80,000 for 2,600 employed men.

Latest difficulty has been with road-building. With the Army's throngs of recruits and servicemen on duty and heavy equipment in use, roadbuilding on sand dunes has not proved easy. When the macadam surface was laid, Army trucks simply carried it all off on the tires. A new attempt with better success was made.

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Washington Sideglances

Story of long way 'round for diplomats—How's even a President to be on time if the alarm clock doesn't work?—White House pup that may make a longer stay than some others.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Road through war: members of the diplomatic corps here are telling a story about a British colleague ordered from London to Stockholm.

Avoiding the Nazis, he took the shortest route to his new post: from London to Cape Town, South Africa; to Durban, to Cario, Egypt, to Moscow, and thence across to Sweden.

10 o'clock scholar: President Roosevelt was half an hour late for his press conference again this week.

When reporters were finally assembled around his desk, he apologized; the new alarm clock that the newspaper women pointedly gave him for Christmas to get him to conferences on time just didn't go off.

No jitters here: the minute you walk into a defense agency in Washington you get a self-conscious feeling. Any minute you may expect someone to say, "Halt, who goes there?"

But no one does. Anybody can walk freely into the War Department or the Defense Commission. Only if you are attending the Secretary of War's press conference, is a special card of identification necessary.

Or there: . . . which reminds us of a friend of ours—an official in the Defense Commission who went down to one of the large southern cantonments last week on business. He introduced himself to the Commandant, was given all sorts of private information, and being somewhat of a camera enthusiast, was invited to help himself to photographing the place. Not once was he asked for any identification.

And if he had been asked, he confided, he couldn't have produced a single thing to show his connection with the Defense Commission!

Canine No. 1: President Roosevelt has apparently at last found the ideal White House pet. He's Falla, a Scotty, given to the President by a cousin and named for a Scotch ancestor of the Roosevelt family.

"Falla" is a faithful little fellow who sits around looking up at the President with inquiring eyes. Even when photographers insisted upon posing him with his Christmas mail, he offered no protest.

Two of Falla's predecessors in the White House had to be sent away by the Roosevelt's because they nipped at strangers. Since then no dog has been privileged to live any length of time in the White House.

Fancy Having to Change This Tire

Wide World

Wheel Assembly for New Monster of the Air

Dorothy Rush weighs about 118 pounds, and the tire and wheel assembly for the B-19 Army Air Corps bomber nearing completion at the Douglas Aircraft Company at Santa Monica, Calif., weighs about 23 times as much as Dorothy, which would be just over 2,700 pounds. This makes the world's largest tire for the world's largest bomber and was built by Firestone and Bendix Companies. The new bomber will have a cruising range of a maximum 7,000 miles.

Order to Ford For U. S. Cars Is Sustained

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The War Department, overruling a protest by Sidney Hillman, tersely announced yesterday that a $1,387,500 order for 1,500 midget scout cars which had been placed with the Ford Motor Company would be "allowed to stand."

Mr. Hillman, Labor member of the Defense Production Board and vice-president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had challenged the contract on the ground that it lacked certain labor safeguards.

"After careful consideration of the protest," said a statement by Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson, "the War Department announces that the award would be allowed to stand."

Officials said a $625,000 order for passenger cars which figured in the controversy to a lesser degree also would continue in effect. Announced Nov. 27, neither contract has been formally signed, pending agreement on details.

The statement was coupled with an announcement of a $21,965,420 contract to reimburse the Ford Company for the cost of constructing a new aircraft engine plant and magnesium casting foundry at Dearborn, Mich., where the automobile company has undertaken the construction of thousands of airplane engines for the defense program.

A $122,323,020 order for Pratt & Whitney radial motors to be built by Ford was placed Nov. 6.

The rejection of Mr. Hillman's protest was tempered by official confirmation that the War Department was considering a general revision of labor policy which, informed quarters predicted, might result in incorporating some of the labor demands in future defense contracts.

In placing defense orders aggregating already more than $10,000,000,000, both the War and Navy Departments have stipulated formally that contractors must conform to the Walsh-Healey Act's provision for a 40-hour week with extra pay for overtime. Such a clause is required by law.

Mr. Hillman and other labor leaders have contended, however, that the contracts should include among other things, a stipulation that the manufacturers must conform with the Wagner Act. Mr. Hillman pointed out that the Labor Board had declared the Ford Company guilty of unfair labor practices. (The company has appealed the finding.)

National Real Estate Survey Shows Increasing Market

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—For the first time in a good many years, most major factors in the real estate situation are "favorable" in the eyes of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Its recent annual survey shows that rents may be rising a bit and new homes may cost 10 to 15 per cent more than they would have a year ago. But folks are building more houses. Supply is down; demand is up. And though, as in other lines of business, the national defense program has begun to dominate things, the improvement in the real estate market has been under way for some time, and present conditions are believed to be fairly sound. The upward climb is expected to continue through 1941.

There's no boom atmosphere where real estate people gather, though. Talk with anyone in this business and you'll find them optimistic but cautious. They're quick enough to take advantage of the step-up in activity, but there's no get-rich-quick attitude. The feeling is general, even among those who make their living just in handling real estate transactions, that there shouldn't, and probably won't, be any wave of speculation.

"We learned our lesson in 1920," said one broker. "We're going to keep our feet on the brakes this time."

Expansion Described

The N. A. R. E. B. annual survey, its thirty-sixth, discloses the extent of the expansion, and provides some interesting data.

A more active market is reported in 57 per cent of the 237 cities covered. The market is at least as strong as last year in 89 per cent.

In more than a third of the cities sales prices range from 5 to 10 per cent above last year. In 93 per cent prices are the same or higher.

About 45 per cent of the cities report that they haven't enough single family dwellings. This is about the same as last year, indicating that new home building is just about meeting the increased demand. There is an apartment shortage in 28 per cent of the cities, but in 17 still an oversupply.

It's easier to finance new homes in 17 per cent of the cities, the rate is rising in only three per cent, while there's more capital than is needed or at least sufficient, in 95 per cent.

Rents for single family dwellings, which have kept at around the same level for the past two or three years, are higher in 45 per cent of the cities. Apartment rents are also up, but less generally. There is no substantial drop in rents anywhere.

Rents in two-thirds of the cities aren't high enough yet, though—and here the real estate people are said to be showing that they learned well the lesson of the '20's—to warrant investment building.

And while emergency defense housing operations now have an important bearing on all real estate activity, 75 per cent of the cities queried reported that there is still no need for construction of an emergency nature for defense workers. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that much of the emergency building is going on in smaller communities, outside the area covered by such a survey. Still about a quarter of those who said there is no need for emergency building now admit there may be such a need before the new year is out.

The bright prospects extend also over into the industrial field. The real estate people expect an increased demand in about half the cities covered for industrial property. This demand, it is said, will be powerful enough probably to bring about a price rise in at least one-third of the cities.

Old Houses Lag

Prices for new houses, a good many cities report, are up from 10 to 15 per cent, but prices for older dwellings have sagged a bit. This reflects, of course, the large amount of new house building, and the fact that many of the older houses are too large for the present-day demand. For example, another recent study shows that while the size of the average family in 1930 was 4.1, today it is 3.8. But the number of families is larger. The nation's population grew only seven per cent in the last 10 years, while the number of households increased 16.3 per cent. Families are smaller, but there are more of them to be housed.

While a shortage of single-family dwellings is shown in 45 per cent of the cities, in 5 per cent there is still an over-supply. In 50 per cent of the cities there is a balance between supply and demand.

The greatest activity is in New England, where 81 per cent of the cities reported better conditions, 19 the same, and none a falling off. In the Great Lakes area it's 66 per cent more, 27 the same, and seven less. In the southeastern States 63 per cent report more activity, 34 the same, and 7 less.

While 60 per cent of the cities of 500,000 or over report more activity, there's not a clear line showing any correlation between size and degree of improvement, for among those under 100,000 the uptrend is found in 64 per cent.

Mexico Safeguards Peasants From Loss of New Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Ownership of more than 63,311,420 acres of land is being granted to 1,422,895 peasants under the revision of Mexico's famed Agrarian Law recently dictated by President Avila Camacho. This vast program returns the land from communal to private ownership in the most far-reaching adaptation of the Agrarian Law to be attempted since its adoption in 1917.

Land titles which are now being given to the peasants, under speed-up orders from the President, bear many restrictions which will prevent the return of the big estate era and the exploitation of the peons which led to the 1910 revolution. These restrictions maintain effective Government control of the farm problem even though the peasant will enjoy new rights to his land.

Foremost among the safeguards afforded the peon are the bans upon either selling or mortgaging the land which the Government has given to him. These precautions will prevent luckless or indigent owners from falling into the hands of loan sharks or from yielding their holdings under the pressure of necessity.

Greatest advantage to the peasant derives from his reaping the full fruits of his labor and from continuity established through being able to pass on his land to his heirs. In the event that there are no heirs the community in which he lives will decide upon the disposal of the property.

Revision of Financing

The reform program dictated by the new President also calls for a revision of financing for the farms. Previously all communal, or ejidal, farms were financed by the National Bank of Ejidal Credit while small individually owned farms were financed by the National Farm Bank.

Basic financing of the farms will henceforth be handled entirely by the National Farm Bank. The National Bank of Ejidal Credit is now liquidating its business. Supplementary loan banks will however be established, it is expected, for the purpose of advancing money on crops.

These same services will be extended to land which will be given to the peasant in the future. It is now estimated that there are 2,000,000 peasants desiring land who have not yet received it and an effort will be made to fulfill their requests as early as possible.

President Avila Camacho promised, in his inaugural address, to "extend protection to small properties, not only to defend that which now exists, but in order that vast uncultivated zones may be opened to new small farm exploitation." This leads to the belief that future dotations will come chiefly from land previously undeveloped rather than from the breaking up of existing big estates as was practiced by former President Cardenas.

Communal Plan Abandoned

The sharp variance of the new program with that of General Cardenas is revealed by the extreme which land division reached under the previous Administration. During the last six-year term 42,850,000 of the total 63,311,420 acres divided since 1917 were given to the peasants. All of this was placed under communal ownership which is now being abandoned.

Small properties donated for individual ownership during the preceding regime totaled only 4,281,000 acres, or less than a tenth of that given for communal operation. These were made from nationally owned lands. During that period, however, clear title was given to 1,760,000 acres, thereby strengthening the individual farm group.

Now that Mexican farmers are to become individual landowners a gerat personal responsibility is placed upon them. They can no longer attribute their shortcomings to exploiting proprietors nor to government officials supervising the communal farms. Each man must answer for his own plot and its production on which the nation depends for food and for possible exports.

President Avila Camacho has already enjoined the farmers "to have faith in the land and in work" and promised, "I will concentrate my efforts upon making the holdings of the farmers flourish, extending to them all of the resources which the country can afford. Discipline by the farmers themselves will guarantee their welfare and abundance."

Aid to Allies Committee To Renew Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—A meeting of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies has been called for next Monday, when the policy of the group enunciated last November will be reaffirmed, according to information in authoritative quarters here today. Briefly, this policy calls for full and complete aid to Great Britain.

Wide disaffection appeared in the Committee, which is headed by William Allen White, nationally known editor of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, following a statement by Mr. White on Dec. 23 to the effect that the only reason he was in the organization was to keep this country out of war, and that if he were making a motto for the Committee, it would be "The Yanks Are Not Coming."

The statement exploded like a bomb in Committee ranks here, for while one of the primary aims of the group is to keep the United States out of the war by turning over to Great Britain and her allies every pound of war supplies this country can produce short of its own imperative requirements, the consensus is that, in the uncertain state of things, conditions may arise which would force the United States to take a stronger stand against totalitarian aggression.

Some Favor War

Meanwhile, some members of the Committee have long been for the United States entering the war with men and ships. Among these is Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, U. S. A., retired. General O'Ryan, in an open letter to Mr. White made public today, said that if the White statement of Dec. 23 was authentic, to please accept his resignation from the Committee.

Simultaneously, Herbert Bayard Swope and Dr. Frank Kingdon, members of the White Committee National Policy Board, issued a statement declaring they would neither offer nor accept compromise on the basic issue of full and complete aid to Britain.

Mr. Swope and Dr. Kingdon stressed the original stand of the White Committee that the only guarantee of peace for America was a victory for Britain.

"Even more," they said, "we believe that a just peace for all the world, guaranteeing freedom to the peoples of the world including America, can come only if the Nazis are decisively beaten. Therefore, we will neither offer nor accept compromise on the basic issue of full and complete aid to Great Britain. . . .

Behind the President

"With the overwhelming majority of the American people we desire peace and we desire a British victory over the Nazi hordes. Peace is possible for us only if Britain wins. Therefore, in self-interest and for our national protection, we favor all possible material aid to Britain and we stand behind the President in his proposal to lend or lease our supplies to Britain. . . .

"The members of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies stand firmly and without fear. The New York Chapter stands united with the National Committee, ready to exert every effort to fight the enemies of America until they are defeated."

The New York Chapter made public a message from Conyers Read, chairman of the Philadelphia Chapter, expressing "complete accord" with these views, and a similar endorsement from William Emerson, head of the Boston Chapter.

Venezuela Tackles Problem Of Rebuilding Farm Output

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—President Lopez Contreras, publicly committed to retirement next April despite his widespread popularity based on four years of restored civil liberties following the Gómez dictatorship, is striving to solve Venezuela's basic economic problem: The draining of food producers into the oil industry.

A traveler in Venezuela runs into shockingly high prices for some commodities. A single apple fetches enough to buy a basketful elsewhere. Few foods are domestically produced, so the country lives on imports.

Petroleum, the secret of Venezuela's debt-free record on world markets, its lack of a national debt, and its reserve of one gold dollar for each of its 3,500,000 inhabitants, has intensified the economic problem.

Firms Pay Millions

Foreign oil companies pay Venezuela many millions of dollars in rentals for land leases and in taxes on oil production.

They pay many millions more to Venezuelan workers (75 per cent of the employees in all businesses must be citizens) and still more millions for equipment.

They have built highways, dredged streams, laid out airports, cleaned up health menaces, and started schools in the process of developing their industry. But—

By paying wages four times as large as were being paid on farms, the oil business drew farm hands away from the field and the plow. It dropped a housing and unemployment problem in the laps of the larger cities and left an already underpopulated country with almost no one to till the soil.

The more people who went to the oil camps and the cities increased the demand for food, and at the same time decreased the number who were producing food.

Furthermore, the roads that lay between the farms and this new market were still in a primitive state; hauling over them was disproportionately expensive and often altogether prohibitive.

Forced to Import

As a result, this land of fertile valleys and rolling plains bathed by a year-round sun was forced to import from other countries—chiefly the United States—the greatest part of its living needs.

To protect the farmers who stayed at home, and to encourage others to return to the farms, the Government enacted high import duties. These raised the cost of living in Venezuela to one of the highest levels in the world. Caracas became much more expensive than New York. In many cases, duties on incoming necessities were more than the original cost of the product in the United States.

Wages for which the farm hands had deserted the farms to work in oil thus assumed an illusory character. Although pay was higher, so were prices.

Still the farms did not appeal to the men who had left them. Back there grass huts and little boxes of baked mud were home. Living conditions were better in the oil camps. Homes of wood and stone were new and clean, diet was better, and there was more varied entertainment.

For four years now the Government of President Lopez Contreras has been trying to reverse the flow of the population. It has offered lands, houses, seeds, fertilizer, and farm machinery on long-term, easy-payment plans to all who would return to till the soil. It has experimented with new and more profitable crops. It has improved roads. It has built schools. It has done much to make farm life attractive.

Some progress has been made, but the paucity of the rural population and the consequent high cost of living remains the greatest problem.

There are two widely discussed theories of what ought to be done:

1. Devalue the bolivar, the Venezuelan "dollar." The official rate of exchange is 3.19 bolivars to a United States dollar, but dollars are so scarce that on the "Black Bourse"—an illegal money-changing market—the usual rate runs from 3.50 to 3.65. Advocates of devaluation claim that this illegal rate is indicative of the bolivar's true value, and that the official price should be raised.

The economic reasoning behind this theory is that if the bolivar were devalued, Venezuela would not be able to import so much. The people would have to produce more for themselves. That would drive them back to the farms, and the normal economic balance would be restored.

The oil companies favor such a scheme. It would mean more money for them, because they would need fewer United States dollars to buy the same amount of bolivars as they now use for wages, materials, etc.

Government Is Opposed

The Government opposes the idea because if the bolivar were cheaper, it would buy less in purchases from the United States than it does now. And the Government is the largest Venezuelan buyer of foreign goods.

2. Change the Federal tax system. It is now based primarily on import duties, indirect taxes payable by rich and poor alike. Because the poor are more numerous, they pay the larger share. The proposed new base is a direct tax on income, inheritances, and land.

Advocates of this plan contend it would reduce the cost of living necessities, enable the poor to buy more and thus raise purchasing power, encourage development of unprofitable lands into profitable uses, and permit competition to stimulate the whole economy.

Mexico Is to Spend Millions On Irrigation Projects in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Irrigation works will receive during 1941 the largest budget in the history of Mexico according to the announcement of Secretary of Agriculture Marte R. Gomez. The sum of 55,000,000 pesos, about $11,000,000, allotted for them, marks President Avila Camacho's direct facing of his nation's farm problem at its source.

Announcement of the unprecedented expenditure to extend the water supply, coming upon the heels of the revision of the Agrarian Law, indicates the firm determination of the new administration to solve the problem of farm production within the shortest possible time. Regardless of the many analyses made of the causes for Mexico's failure to feed itself, either during large private or communal ownership, the answer rests primarily upon the question of water.

A wholesale speed-up in the irrigation program already started has been dictated by the new President and the funds allotted for its functioning promise early results. The same measures were dictated by former President Cardenas, but the program broke down in its last two years because of shortage of funds for carrying it on.

To Push Cardenas Projects

It is hoped that the most advanced projects will be completed during 1941, according to the new Secretary of Agriculture. These include works under way at Huichapan, in Hidalgo State; Arroyo Zarco, in Mexico State; Caracuaro, Magdalena and Tarecuato, in Michoacan. These will add thousands of acres of irrigated lands within the next year.

The three biggest projects begun under the Cardenas regime and all still unfinished will be pushed since they represent the most money invested and will yield the greatest benefits when completed. They include El Palmito Dam in the Laguna cotton district, La Angostura Dam in the State of Tamaulipas and El Azucar Dam in Sonora. Twenty million pesos each has already been spent on El Palmito and El Azucan and 16,000,000 on La Angostura.

The vast scope of the irrigation problem and of the plan for its solution is revealed by Señor Gomez's announcement that work is now laid out for the next 21 years. When completed it will cost an estimated 601,596,000 pesos, of which the amount spent to date is 131,214,000 pesos. Accordingly it is planned that the nation will spend for the completion of its irrigation works an additional 470,382,000 pesos.

There are under construction today, irrespective of small projects, 26 large systems. These are flung across the country, but the majority are found in the arid northern states which have previously been confined to cattle raising because of the water shortage. The systems as planned include the building of dams and locks, the network of irrigation ditches, and the development of hydroelectric power.

Hope for More Food Production

The irrigation program is being expanded by President Avila Camacho in order to increase the cultivable area of land, to supply the country with food, increase farm exports, to open new areas for production by peasants requesting land, and to realize profits upon investments already made in public works.

The government works program in irrigation was begun in 1926 with the passage of the Law for Irrigation with Federal Waters. The first year's budget was but 5,903,283 pesos, a sum which was gradually increased until the present unprecedented sum of 55,000,000 pesos was allotted. The average amount spent for irrigation from 1926 to 1940 was 19,400,000 pesos anually while the average amount spent during the six-year Cardenas regime was 30,242,967 pesos.

This year's budget will be provided by flotation of a bond issue, fully guaranteed, similar to that issued for highway building which is always readily absorbed on the local market. Personnel already trained in the National Irrigation Commission will also be maintained, says Señor Gomez, in order that the nation may benefit from the experience gained during their years of work. Since the Commission is one of the most technical and important in the Government, this announcement has been met with widespread approbation.

$750,000 Sent to Greece

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—With another $250,000 cabled to Athens on Christmas Day, the Greek War Relief Association, with headquarters at 730 Fifth Avenue, has now sent a total of $750,000 to Greece, according to Harold S. Vanderbilt, Honorary National Chairman. This total, Mr. Vanderbilt said, included $150,000 sent by the Association's Canadian committee in Montreal.

The first million dollar goal in the drive to raise $10,000,000 is now in sight, it was said at the Association headquarters.

Reports of German troops marching toward Greece, with possible flight of Greek civilians from frontier towns and provinces, has spurred the fund drive in the United States and Canada.

On the China relief front, an anonymous Christmas gift of 23,124 pairs of socks was reported by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China at 57 William Street. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., National Chairman, said the socks would be sent immediately to the Medical Relief Corps of the Chinese Red Cross for distribution wherever the need was greatest. Most of the socks will go to civilian victims of the war, he said, but added that he hoped "some of China's heroic and ill-equipped soldiers may also share in our anonymous giver's bounty."

Argentina Bars 'The Great Dictator'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Showing of the Charles Chaplin movie "The Great Dictator" was forbidden in Buenos Aires yesterday at the request of the Italian Embassy.

The Argentine Foreign Office announced that the ban had been imposed by Mayor Carlos Alberto Pueyrredon after Italian Ambassador Raffaele Boscarelli had protested to the Foreign Office that the picture "attacked the Italian regime."

The municipal film censor board previously had authorized the picture while confirming an earlier ban on "Confessions of A Nazi Spy."

Three Buenos Aires theaters had planned a joint premiere of the Chaplin film Jan. 2, devoting receipts to the national air fund for purchase of training planes for civilian student fliers.

The United Artists office here reported it had not yet received official word of the Mayor's ban and that all three theaters had sold all seats in advance.

WPA Imposes Curb On Music Radiocasts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Work Projects Administration said that no WPA musical programs would be radiocast after Dec. 31 until such time as schedules could be rearranged to insure widest possible reception of its concert music.

"WPA has decided," an official said, "that it is a waste of time and effort to fill the air at random with whatever music the various units are prepared to offer. After the first of the year, no programs will be broadcast until worthwhile concerts can be given on regular schedules."

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Mechanization Found Key To British Desert Coup

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 28—Behind the story of the siege of Bardia, following the surrender of between 30,000 and 40,000 Italians at Sidi Barrani, without any possibility of escaping as the British did at Dunkirk, lies the amazing record of Britain's mechanized army. Practically all of this has been built since the armies in flight from Dunkirk left most of their equipment behind.

One of the marvels connected with Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's rapid advance across 100 miles or more of desert, through sand storms and cold nights, was the smooth working of the maintenance system that made sustained high speed possible.

Tanks, in particular, demand a high standard of efficiency in this respect. In Britain's armored divisions, each brigade has its "light recovery" section, its light repair section, and an ordnance field park section, which carries in packets all the light material required for use by the regimental light-aid detachments.

Back of all this is the divisional workshop which takes on all the heavy repair work.

This is not the spectacular side of modern mechanized warfare. But neither is gasoline delivery, except perhaps when done the way the Germans sometimes did it in France—by having airplanes bring up gasoline, making a crash landing with it if necessary.

Vital to Success

These prosaic matters are vital to success, however, and in Britain's sudden desert thrust the organization of them was as smooth moving as the tanks and armored cars and trucks themselves.

It was precisely the nonarrival of mechanical transports from Italy, that, according to Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, was responsible for the fact that he had not already attacked the British by the time they attacked him.

Working in close collaboration with the motor battalions, the heavy tanks, the cruiser tanks and other units is another innovation—an elusive machine known colloquially as "the dingo," an Australian term for wild dog.

This little scout car has heavy armoring, bullet-proof tires, a very powerful engine, and a happy capability for running forward or backward at speeds up to 60 miles an hour without turning around.

This unique characteristic enables the driver to advance along a road, and if suddenly made aware of the presence of the enemy, to shift gears, skew himself round sideways in a self-adjusting seat, and make away at top speed.

This is a vital consideration since the dingo's job is to carry a platoon commander on a personal reconnaissance, or convey dispatches at times when the tanks are preserving wireless silence.

Radio in Every Tank

Because of the speedy intercommunication, essential between the armored units, a wireless transmitter and receiver are strung out on every tank. At times, however, it is either inappropriate or impossible to use them.

The motor battalion is a new feature of Britain's armored division, each of which is now a self-contained formation, comprising a proportion of all arms and its supporting services, which are needed for fighting on its own.

The motor battalion has important duties to discharge.

It is a force of infantry carried by motor transport, fighting on foot, and required to be capable of doing a long route march in case of necessity.

It has the responsibility for seeing that the tanks are not frittered away in an attack—clearing the way for them, overcoming antitank opposition, and making sure that the tank commanders—gentlemen with a prodigious amount to think about—get as much rest as possible—particularly at night when they are "in harbor."

The same considerations apply in withdrawal, and the motor battalion provides an armored brigade commander with means, under his own administration of covering his retreat.

General Wavell's whirlwind offensive has been a tale of the Royal Armored Corps thrusting unexpectedly through to the Italian areas, turning toward the coast to strike from flank and rear, as well as the front, severing communications, throwing supports into confusion, keeping the foe from effective reorganization by rapid sustained advances of bomber-aided armored fighting vehicles, while truck-borne infantry rushed up to consolidate the positions gained, to subdue the points of stubborn resistance, and to round up the prisoners.

To appreciate how this new force has come about, one needs to consider a transformation that has taken place in Britain's land forces here and in the middle East since the fall of France, which cost the British expeditionary force all its mechanical equipment.

The only redeeming feature of the defeat in North France was that it caused compulsory re-equipment of the British Army on absolutely the most modern lines. This process now has been carried so far that military authorities here tell me they believe Britain possesses in its Royal Armored Corps, tanks and other armored vehicles at least as good as or possibly superior in certain respects to those at Germany's disposal.

Proof of Efficiency

Operations in the western desert have provided the first real illustration of what the Royal Armored Corps' formations can do in attack. In France, the Royal Armored Corps was responsible for divisional reconnaissance, but it was then—as an eyewitness expressed it—"all over the shop," the Army Tank Brigade being north of the Somme and Britain's only armored division being south of that river.

Not only were these two components of the corps separated instead of being united in action, but the motor battalion which should have been an integral part of the armored division, was north of the Somme and certain other detachments were lacking as well.

Despite the persistent threat of a possible invasion of Britain by Germany, many tanks and other equipment have been sent out to Egypt and, to cite Marshal Garziani's report: "It was in the crushing superiority of the armored units, which were employed en masse, that the reason for the enemy's initial success was to be found."

They Redd Up the Place After the Bombs

International

The Spade Platoon Is on Its Way

There are no flags, no drums, no citations, no medals—just hard, dangerous, grim work for the British Pioneer Squads, whose duty it is to march to the scene of an air raid and clean up the ruins. They make roads passable, pull down tottering walls that are a menace; often work right through a raid with bombs still dropping.

London Undergoes Heavy Raid; RAF Bombards Nazi Ports

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—One of the heaviest night bombing attacks of the war on London left no doubt today that the battle of Britain, interrupted by an unofficial Christmas truce, was on again in earnest.

Wave after wave of German bombers attacked the Capital last night in a raid which, while it lasted, equaled in intensity any in the past. For four hours the raiders flew over, dropping incendiaries and then heavy explosives in district after district. It was the first raid on London in three nights.

A terse Government statement acknowledged "a number" of fatalities and that many dwellings were destroyed or damaged. Numerous fires were started, but they were dealt with "quickly and efficiently," the communiqué said.

The Royal Air Force, too, was active, subjecting the "invasion" ports in German-occupied France to a heavy bombardment during the night, an official announcement said. Unusual troop movements have been reported recently from those ports.

British fliers also hammered at Bordeaux, Lorient, and Le Havre, in the occupied territory of France, bombing docks, airdromes, and submarine bases, the announcement declared.

The Nazi airmen began their forays on London just after dusk.

Heavy antiaircraft fire from the City's outskirts met the German planes, but whether any were brought down was not disclosed.

The raiding planes also flew over other areas of the islands, among them East Anglia and the south coast.

Just before midnight the all-clear signal sounded.

A survey today of the damage in London showed one church which seats 1,000 persons had been severely damaged. A hotel in an adjacent street was wrecked and many near-by homes were damaged badly.

Le Havre Blasted

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Air Ministry news service quoted what it called a "statement from Le Havre" today that British bombing of the French Channel port has been far worse than the bombardment there by the Germans last June.

"On one night in particular it was terrific," the statement said. "Before the British finished coming over we had spent eight hours in the cellar under an incessant bombing."

The statement said: "fires spread to half the hangars at Heroult. There was a gigantic conflagration lasting five hours. Now, as soon as night falls, people all go below ground, even the German soldiers."

An Air Ministry bulletin reporting on "fresh and heartening evidence of damage done in Germany and German-occupied territory by aircraft of the bomber command" said there was "not the slightest doubt" that "considerable damage" was done to refineries and factories in Gelsenkirchen.

The bulletin said an oil refinery at Great Politz and a 3,000-horsepower dynamo, petrol tanks, and a gasometer near Stettin, on the Baltic, were hit and damaged.

A factory at Hamm which reportedly produced a large proportion of Germany's welding electrodes was said to have been damaged so severely that production had ceased altogether. The bulletin also said that damage to docks and warehouses at Hamburg was so "enormous" that there was virtually no movement of goods at this largest German seaport.

'Win or Die' Defense of Bardia; Italians See 'Second Alcazar'

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 28 (AP)—Captured Italian soldiers reported today that Premier Mussolini himself had ordered Fascist forces in the beleaguered Libyan port of Bardia to "be ready to die rather than give up," and predicted the defenders would turn the siege into a "second Alcazar."

They referred to the 10-week defense during the Spanish Civil War of Spain's "West Point" at Toledo by Generalissimo Francisco Franco's forces, which ultimately were rescued.

The prisoners said Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the Italian commander in North Africa, hurriedly was strengthening defenses at Tobruk, 50 miles to the west, in preparation for an expected British attack there.

The British regard the fall of Bardia, stubbornly held by a "sacrifice garrison" of 20,000 Italian troops, as inevitable.

Even if the Italians should cut through the British ring of guns which surrounds Bardia, they would have to run the gauntlet of a fierce naval bombardment on their sole line of retreat along the coast, British sources said, or try the desperate expedient of escaping into the trackless desert, where they would be at the mercy of the Royal Air Force.

Had it not been for Signor Mussolini's order, one captured officer was quoted as saying, Bardia would have been abandoned soon after the fall of Solum, 12 days ago.

The strategy, however, appears to be for the Bardia garrison to resist long enough so that their comrades at Tobruk can complete the strengthening of defenses there.

An Associated Press reporter with the British forces outside Bardia reported, meanwhile, that examination of captured Italian equipment disclosed the amount to be greater than originally believed, but that much of it was of poor quality.

Mules and horses were used to pull some of the Italian mobile equipment and most of their infantry marched. The British forces were wholly motorized.

Italian trucks mainly were good, it was reported, but many guns of the Libyan troops were as much as 50 years old and Britons looking at some of the field pieces exclaimed:

"Must have been inherited from Garibaldi."

Rome Report

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP)—The High Command claimed today that Italian motorized columns had "destroyed" a British mechanized detachment on the Bardia front with the aid of the Air Force, capturing crews of machines, while an Italian warship shelled the British along the Libyan coast.

The warship bombarded "armored detachments, dispersing enemy nuclei," and silencing tractor-drawn artillery, the daily war bulletin said.

Italian bombing planes, the communiqué continued, kept British front line bases and mechanized equipment under "effective attacks" while fighter planes "maintained lively combats" against those of the British.

Three British planes were shot down while one Italian bomber failed to return, the High Command added.

Arms Workers Need Housing

OTTAWA, Dec. 28 (CP)—Shortage of living quarters close to many of the huge new Canadian munitions plants may cause a bottleneck in wartime industry and slow up production, according to opinions conveyed to officials here by plant operators.

An elaborate program of prefabricated housing construction may be the answer, but so far the Government has not announced a policy.

In the United States the Government has launched a large program to provide housing for vast new war industries, using portable, demountable houses which may be quickly set up, as quickly knocked down or removed to another point of need, or salvaged.

This idea has been studied by Canadian authorities. There has been no official "go ahead" order, although a small measure of housing construction has been started in connection with one new Quebec plant.

According to a report from one Ontario city there will be many thousands of persons required for war industries there next summer, but at the present time there is not one house for rent under $55 a month.

Some of the Government's new plants, costing close to $300,000,000, will almost double the population of the community where plants are located.

Already there have been reports of skilled workers leaving wartime tasks to which they had been drawn from other work, because of their inability to obtain proper housing in their new locations.

Legal Fight Ends, Vessel May Sail

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (AP)—A new chapter in the strange story of the Chinese freighter Kwang Yuan began yesterday with sale of the vessel to an Australian.

Representatives of Sir Walter Carpenter of Sydney, South Seas shipping magnate who bought the ship, said she would be changed to Panamanian registry and would ply between West Coast ports and the South Pacific.

Patiently awaiting sailing orders for the last 3½ years, the Kwang Yuan has lain in San Francisco Harbor, fully loaded with a $64,000 cargo of scrap iron, originally destined for Japan.

Meanwhile, her crew rioted and officials in Tokyo, Chungking and Washington sought to settle questions over the Kwang Yuan's ownership and disposition of her cargo.

A lawsuit which eventually reached the Supreme Court of the United States resulted in a decision for China.

The vessel's original owners sold the freighter to a Chinese company in 1937. A Japanese company chartered the craft and loaded the cargo of scrap iron here for delivery to Japan. Three Japanese officers and a crew of 23 Chinese were placed aboard her.

Her sailing was interrupted by orders from the Chinese Consul, who refused to approve departure of the ship with its scrap iron cargo, and American customs would not clear her.

Seven months later, the Chinese crew rioted, chasing Japanese officers ashore. Then came lawsuits.

It was understood the scrap iron would be brought ashore and taken to a San Francisco smelter.

Australians Finish Empire Air Course

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 28

The first contingent of Australian airmen to complete training in Canada under the Empire scheme have arrived in London. They will be posted with Royal Air Force squadrons but will retain their Australian identity.

Canada Proposes Tax of 10 Cents On Each Cord of Wood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A tax of 10 cents on every cord of wood cut in the Province of Quebec and manufactured anywhere in Canada into cellulose pulp and paper has been decreed by the Provincial Government to create a special fund for technical education. The levy is applicable on woodcutting operations in 1940-41.

The importance is stressed of beginning at once to give technical education to workers in basic industries in the Province of Quebec, whose services after the war will be in greater demand than ever. The fund thus created will be used for the development of university or primary education so as to assure the formation of highly skilled technicians, engineers, and workmen, capable of working at the industrial and economical development of the Province, and more especially at the organization, for the benefit of the community, of all forest, hydraulic and agricultural wealth of the country.

It is believed that for the maintenance and normal development of the basic industries of the Province, and also to insure a wise and scientific exploitation of the natural resources upon which they depend it is important to work at once at the education of the technicians, workmen and engineers, which are required in increasing numbers by those industries.

Home Building Expected To Equal 1940 Pace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Abner H. Ferguson, Federal Housing Administrator, said today that new home construction next year probably would "at least maintain the pace reached in 1940 when 545,000 dwelling units were built."

While "basic conditions" appear favorable for continuance of the present pace, which is the best since 1928, Mr. Ferguson said, there remains a possibility that heavy military demands "may produce temporary stringencies in supplies of building materials and labor."

Defense Board Wins Support From Canada

Continued from Page 1

fense, it is considered that Canada's long coast line would be a major factor to be taken into account. The approaches by sea from East and West would have to be sealed. Canada already has a small force in Iceland, which in enemy hands would be a menace to sea lanes and a base for attack on the Atlantic seaboard. Greenland would have to be similarly guarded. The bases which the United States is founding in Newfoundland are key points of defense of the North Atlantic. The island dominates the whole St. Lawrence basin and the leasing of bases on Newfoundland is considered the most cogent proof of the British and Canadian faith in the good will of the United States.

From Newfoundland there would have to be a constant and vigilant patrol of the deeply indented coast of Labrador. Units of the Canadian Navy and Air Fleet, which are already keeping watch in Eastern waters would doubtless play an important part in this work. From Greenland watch would have to be kept on the Hudson Strait to prevent an enemy setting up submarine or air bases in Hudson Bay or on its coastline or on Baffin Island.

West of Baffin Island there would probably be little danger of the establishment of enemy bases. Even with the constantly increasing range of aircraft the Northern Islands and mainland would probably offer little encouragement to an invading enemy, who would be far away from his own central bases, and would be a long way North of any vital points in Canada or the United States. Keeping up communications would be very difficult.

Eskimos are now keeping watch on the Northeastern islands and mainland; they notify police posts of the approach of suspicious craft. On the West there is the long, slashed coast line of Alaska and British Columbia, which will have to be patrolled by units of the fleets and of the air arm of both nations.

The part which Canada could play in joint defense with the United States must be limited by the number of its people and the extent of its material resources. But Canada is rapidly strengthening its armed forces. Units of all arms are being organized, trained and despatched overseas, but in their wake is a growing power. There are, in addition, coast defenses on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, which would serve as an integral part of the defense system of the hemisphere.

Patrol work is being carried out by sea and air, and an Atlantic and Pacific command have been set up to co-ordinate the defenses of both coasts. Land forces in an advanced stage of training are included in both the Eastern and Western command. When these are sent abroad others will take their place. Canada has also a small force in Newfoundland and in the West Indies. The expansion of Canada's Air Force and the growth of the country's war industries are major factors to be taken into account in estimating Canada's contribution.

Canada would undoubtedly be expected to play some part in the defense of the islands of the Caribbean. It would be a secondary part to that of the United States Navy, but there would be some contribution by land, sea and air. Canada early in the war assumed the task of guarding the West Indies. Now the position has been greatly modified by the establishment of a ring of bases guarding the approaches of the Panama Canal and the Northern shores of South America.

Canada, however, might well be expected to make some contribution to the defense of this region, even if its contribution were relatively a minor one. Its land forces on the islands might be strengthened, and its Air Force and Navy might play an important role.

Canada's Navy is small, but it is growing. The Government's policy towards the Navy has altered. Canada has finally adopted a realistic attitude, which in years past has been subdued by the growing pains of political automomy. Canada no longer feels that it can accept the guardianship of the British Navy on the Atlantic and the United States Navy in the Western Hemisphere without making some effort to carry a fair share of its responsibilities for naval defense. Henceforth the Canadian Navy, made up of an increasing number of small craft, will have to be reckoned with as a factor in any scheme of continental defense.

Details of the work of the Joint Defense Board will doubtless come to light only when the Governments decide on some form of co-operative action. The practical value of the Board's recommendations could probably be determined only if the full impact of the world conflict were felt in this hemisphere, but there is a general belief that the investigations of this advisory body should be of genuine value in the selection of strategic points of defense and in the general disposition and sphere of urgent responsibility of the air, naval and land forces of the two countries in case of attack.

Music to Resound In Air-Raid Shelters

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 28

Londoners taking shelter from air raids in the city's tube stations will have music to help pass the time.

Portable amplifiers provided by the American Committee for Air Raid Relief will make possible two half-hour programs of music a week in all tube shelters, the British Broadcasting Corporation announces.

Japan Finds Labor Shortage Major Issue in Manchukuo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO (AP)—Mass training of girls desiring to become brides of emigrants to Manchukuo is scheduled to begin soon under direction of the Japanese-German Women's Association.

The Overseas Ministry has granted permission for construction of a $60,000 school at the town of Oruki, outside Tokyo, on the pattern of that established last Oct. 1 at Osaka for training prospective North China brides.

Five hundred girls annually are expected to graduate from the new three-month course in housekeeping and farming.

DAIREN, Kwangtung — Manchuria is threatened with a labor shortage in the near future. The migration of coolies to the Manchukuo region from North China has dropped sharply during the past few months and there has been an increase in the number of coolies returning to their homes in North China. As a result there has been a growing uneasiness among authorities regarding Manchukuo's future labor supply.

This new situation is in decided contrast to late 1939 and early 1940 during which period there was a record migration of Chinese to the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo. Largely responsible for this record migration was the flood which struck North China in the middle of 1939, bringing about intolerable conditions and forcing many peasants to seek livings as laborers farther north. Up to the end of July of this year the number of coolie migrants entering the Manchuria area had reached a total of 1,100,000, more than the total number entering during all of 1939.

But since that time there has been an abrupt reversal in the trend of migration. The number of entrants has fallen, and the number of coolies returning to North China has increased. This change has been caused by a combination of factors taking place both in Manchukuo and in North China.

Restrictions Blamed

A Manchuria Labor Association investigation to discover the reason for the increase in the exodus of coolies showed that almost half were departing because of the new remittance restrictions of the Manchukuan Government. These restrictions were introduced in an effort to protect the Manchukuo currency and prevent its being inflated to the same extent as the North China dollar.

Under these restrictions no traveler can carry more than 50 local dollars out of the country with him, nor can he remit more than that amount by mail. Chinese coolies, under the belief that money earned in Manchukuo cannot be taken back to China, have been leaving.

Another factor responsible for the loss of laborers by Manchuria has been the inefficient distribution and use of available labor. Many Chinese laborers, for example, were brought north to engage in construction activities. However, the excessive rainfall at the time they were supposed to work, combined with the poor distribution of building materials prevented their labor from being used. The result was that these laborers left to return home. A steadily rising cost of living in Manchukuo has also played a part in encouraging this exit of laborers, foodstuffs in particular becoming more expensive.

Shortage in North China

In North China, there are also important factors operating to prevent coolie migration to Manchukuo. There is a labor shortage in North China which demands that all available labor be retained. High wages are being offered—though there is some question as to whether they are high in real value since prices have risen rapidly.

The most important factor operating to curtail any movement of coolie labor from North China, however, is the arrival of adequate crops. Both the June wheat harvest and the more recent autumn harvest of grains and other foodstuffs have been good—certainly when compared with the flood-curtailed crops of last year. This means that in the hinterland at least, and that is where most coolie laborers come from, foodstuffs will be fairly cheap and living conditions more tolerable. The incentive to migrate will therefore be much less than it was following last year's crop failures.

Japanese Policies

The task of keeping grains in the hinterland and out of Japanese hands has been greatly simplified by Japanese policies. The Japanese set arbitrarily low prices at which grains were to be sold to the Japanese-sponsored grain monopolies. The peasants refused to sell. This resulted in many flour mills in the Japanese-controlled zones remaining inactive at a time when there was a good harvest.

Had higher grain prices been offered, the task of the guerrillas in the hinterland in retaining foodstuffs and preventing their outflow would have been greatly complicated. Thanks to Japanese misunderstanding of the effect of their low-price policies, the Chinese in the hinterland have profited.

Propaganda workers now being sent down from Manchukuo in order to encourage laborers to migrate to Manchukuo are experiencing some difficulty. The Chinese are more reluctant to answer their call than before. With crops in most of North China adequate, and with recent rains providing ideal conditions for the planting of the next wheat crop, there is every prospect that Manchukuo faces an acute labor shortage next year.

Threats Held Propaganda

Continued from Page 1

bert of Congress have been trying to build up a movement to cause the President to attempt immediate peace negotiations.

Sees Danger of War

"No one," he said, "can read that petition without coming to the definite conclusion that this group wants nothing less than a declaration of war on the part of the United States. It is also significant that the White House never gives out any petitions of peace groups or others urging the President to keep us out of war. It is further significant that the President takes to his bosom and into his Cabinet those who want to involve us in the European or Asiatic war.

"This is the same old crowd, that from the inception of the war, has been urging us, step by step, into the war. It does not take any courage for a lot of college professors and bankers who are too old to go into the front-line trenches to urge a war that somebody else is going to have to fight, or to urge that the youth of America be leased or loaned to Great Britain to do her fighting."

These phases of conscientious controversy are almost invariably the prelude to a new crystallization of American public opinion, and the President and his advisers are confident the Government's determination to give Britain the fastest and fullest possible aid will find effective support both in Congress and in the country.

Roosevelts Hear Station P-O-P-P-A

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Mrs. John Boettiger, Assistant Publisher of the Post-Intelligencer, told in her weekly column Dec. 27 how her father, the President of the United States, opened a round-robin telephone connection of the Roosevelt family Christmas morning by booming:

"This is Station P-O-P-P-A broadcasting from the White House."

The quip "brought forth such a roar of laughter from the four other corners of the U. S. A., that eardrums tingled, and it's a wonder the connection held," she wrote.

"Then," Mrs. Boettiger added, "came my mother's effort to try to talk to all of us individually. 'Now, I want to talk to Jimmy.' Then 'Where's Elliott? I haven't talked to him yet.'

"A terrific tangle ensued when Boston and Seattle tried to exchange a bit of family gossip. . . ."

The telephone connection hooked up Washington, Seattle, Los Angeles (James), Fort Worth, Texas (Elliott), Boston (John).

Wheeler to Air Lend-Lease Views

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Further opposition to President Roosevelt's "lend-lease" plan of furnishing war supplies to Great Britain, developed today, with Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana announcing that he would radiocast his objections to the proposal Dec. 30.

The speech, to be carried at 10:30 p. m. over a national hookup, will be rebroadcast to foreign countries by shortwave.

Senator Wheeler, who this week urged the Administration to "force peace on Europe," said he would discuss foreign affairs generally and the "lend-lease" proposal specifically. He also was expected to comment on the President's national radio address to be delivered tomorrow night.

Mr. Roosevelt suggested recently that the United States might lease or lend Britain necessary future war supplies, with satisfactory settlement to be arranged after the European conflict ended.

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Standard Oil Tanker Sunk; All Saved but Two Off Africa

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The unexplained sinking of the Standard Oil tanker Charles Pratt off the West African coast was reported today by its captain, who cabled that of the crew of 42 American seamen only two were lost.

First word of the sinking on Dec. 21 was received here yesterday by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey from its London offices and placed the number of known survivors at 20.

Later, Capt. Eric R. Blomquist of the 8,982-ton Panamanian-registered tanker said in a cable transmitted through London:

"Ship lost 21st. All crew rescued except Arthur Duffy, wiper, and Patrick Dougherty, ordinary seaman. Please notify relatives."

Whether the ship was sunk by a war weapon or by accident was still a mystery, as Standard Oil officials received no further information other than the two terse messages.

The first of these termed the tanker a "casualty," which led one company spokesman to assume it had been torpedoed or shelled.

The captain's message, as received through London, did not give the point of origin, but Standard officials placed the scene of the sinking as near Freetown, a British West African port, where the vessel was due the day it sank.

The Charles Pratt was owned by the Panama Transport Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, and was one of the 17 New Jersey Standard Oil vessels transferred to Panamanian registry before President Roosevelt proclaimed combat zones in the war.

The vessel left Aruba, Netherlands island near Venezuela, Dec. 5 with 5,000,000 gallons of oil consigned to the British-Mexican Petroleum Company at Freetown.

It was the eighth sinking of a vessel flying the flag of Panama since the war began.

Norway Bombed

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that Skua airplanes (dive bombers) of the fleet air arm had attacked enemy shipping and harbor works in the Haugesund area of Norway.

A supply ship lying alongside a dock was hit and set afire, a communiqué said, and hits also were scored on warehouses and jetties.

One of the British raiders dived low to silence an antiaircraft gun with machine-gun fire, the Admiralty reported. All planes were said to have returned safely.

[Haugesund is about 30 miles north of the large port of Stavanger on Norway's west coast and about 290 miles from the nearest point in Scotland.]

The raid was described by informed circles as part of Britain's "offensive - defensive" campaign against the threat of German invasion.

Haugesund and the shipping bases around Stavanger are regarded as among those which could serve the Germans well in event of a move to invade England. Such an invasion, it is believed here, would come simultaneously from ports between the Bay of Biscay and the lower Scandinavian Peninsula.

The fleet air arm has made several attacks recently on German-occupied Norwegian ports.

Five Ships Sunk

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (AP)—The sinking of four armed British merchant ships totaling 24,340 tons, and a fifth of 12,329 tons, identified as the Waiotira, was officially credited by the High Command today to two German submarines.

[Mackay Radio intercepted a message Thursday from the Waiotira saying she had been torpedoed about 400 miles northwest of the Irish coast.]

Ottawa Issue: Home Defense Or British Aid

OTTAWA (AP)—Although Canade is at war and the United States is at peace, the same question arouses public discussion in both countries: Which is the more urgent task—aid for Britain or home defense?

There is this difference: Whereas in the United States some persons have expressed concern lest aid to Britain be placed above the security of the United States itself, the Opposition in Canada accuses the Government of wasting effort on home defense to the detriment of the British cause.

Always simmering in the background wherever Canada's war effort is considered, the controversy lately has flared up into greater vehemence in parliamentary debates.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has striven to unite the country behind a program of simultaneous aid to Britain and strengthening of home defense; the Conservative Opposition, however, has accused him of paying more attention to Canadian-United States joint defense than to winning the battle of Britain.

"First Defense Is Britain"

"Aid and more aid to Britain should be the controlling motive of our military preparations," said the Conservative Leader, R. B. Hanson, in the House of Commons. "For again I say that our first and only defense is in England."

So far, he added, Canada's contribution to the battle of Britain "has been rather pitiful. In fact it has not been a factor in the defense of Britain at all."

The Conservative Leader in the Senate, Arthur Meighen, condemned what he called the Government's policy of "fitting into the pattern of American defense" while the fight is on in Britain. He described as "twilight twittering" the announcements of the Canadian-United States Joint Defense Board on progress of joint defense preparations and called Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, head of the United States section of the Board, its "master of publicity."

"Of what value would these local defenses be," he asked, "if the British fleet should lose control of the Atlantic? . . . If Britain dies, so dies America."

Basis of World Order

Countering such criticisms as these, Prime Minister King has described the Canadian-United States Joint Defense Agreement as "part of the enduring foundation of a new world order based on friendship and good will" and supremely important to Britain as well as Canada.

He has deplored the tendency in some quarters to question the patriotism of those whose British loyalty does not outwardly dominate their loyalty to Canada. "I see no reason," he told the House of Commons, "for drawing a line between our respective loyalties."

A similar appeal was voiced in Commons by Brooke Claxton, Liberal member from St. Lawrence-St. George, in Quebec. Stressing the fact that Canada is not only English but French in language and race, he said:

"Some people in Canada voice a kind of loyalty which, by definition, no Canadian of non-British descent can share. In being more British than the English, they astonish the English, but they tend to drive Canadians of other origins sometimes back to their ancient affiliations, sometimes to a local loyalty.

"If some of us have a feeling about Canada which French-Canadians cannot share, is it surprising that some French-Canadians should also have a loyalty which is exclusive, a loyalty to their own province and their own race? They were here 250 years before Confederation.

"The one common ground on which all Canadians can meet is a common loyalty to Canada."

Canada Scans Frozen North As Possible Enemy Air Base

OTTAWA (AP)—Air power has transformed one of Canada's great defense assets into a liability.

The vast, little inhabited frozen North — supreme discouragement to an old-fashioned invading army —lies like a gigantic "welcome" mat spread out in the path of the air invader.

Most of Canada's 11,300,000 people live close to the United States border. North of this comparatively narrow strip of cities and towns connected by railways and automobile roads lie sparsely inhabited districts and then wilderness—a vast northern wilderness almost as big as all Europe.

The "density" of population in the northwest territories is 100th of a person per square mile; in the Yukon it is 1-50th of a person. Not very encouraging for an invading army trying to "live on the country" as it goes along; but for enemy airplanes trying to establish temporary refueling bases for bombers such loneliness is ideal.

Parachutists' Thre

Landing 50 parachutis[illegible]d 50 tons of motor fuel in the [illegible]le of England might be a difficult feat, for England is densely populated and every man, woman and child is looking out for enemies from the air. There are numerous places in Canada, however, where the landing of 50 parachutists would multiply by 50 the population of a large area.

Some students of the northern defense situation point out that even a joint naval and air expedition might be feasible for an enemy force operating from Europe, since Hudson Strait is navigable most of the year, and Hudson Bay leads down right into the heart of Canada.

Large-Scale Raids Unlikely

Even if enemy supply ships should find it impossible to pass naval patrols into this inland sea, there is still another method of landing air-base stores. Cruising via Norway over the roof of Greenland into the vast Canadian wilderness, a big dirigible like the Graf Zepplin might land a large store of gasoline on one of the innumerable lonely frozen lakes of the North to be used by bombers refueling there for raids on Canadian industrial centers farther south.

Aviation experts here generally discount the possibility of any large-scale air invasion from the North. Some of them, however, regard isolated bombing raids from temporary bases, established in the manner heretofore described as a distinct possibility.

Such raids could never determine the outcome of the war; but if the time should come when England's resistance depended solely on shipments from North American factories, attempts might be made to bomb such factories.

Nothing has been divulged as to new defense measures in the Far North. It is known, however, that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—who nowadays are mounted in scouting planes as well as on horses—some weeks ago destroyed a number of airplane fuel bases established in Northern regions by a missionary.

Authorities emphasized they found no proof that the missionary's flights had any other motive than errands of mercy to isolated settlements and trading posts which he could reach most conveniently by plane, or that seven short-wave radio stations set up between Hudson Bay and the Alaskan border were designed for anything but innocent communications. Nevertheless, the fuel bases were destroyed and the radio stations dismantled as a precautionary measure.

Cities Not Alarmed

Not a great deal of publicity has been given to the subject of Far Northern defense, and there is no rush to build air-raid shelters in Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa or Montreal. The Canadian Chairman of the Joint Defense Board, however, Col. O. M. Biggar, recently invited his countrymen to pay more attention to Northern Canada's proximity to Europe and Asia.

He pointed out that "the two northern corners of the Eurasian Continent project like gigantic lobster's claws, and North America lies between their tips. It is almost grasped by them."

Until the development of modern air power, the colonel explained, Canada "relied for its defense against direct attack chiefly upon the British Navy." But the increase in range, speed and dependability of bombing planes has changed all that. Against the menace of air attack from the North only air power can be effective.

On the Job

© Fox

Helping to Win the War

Upper: Many members of Britain's Women's Land Army, most of them from offices, are now employed in forestry work. Some of the girls are seen here busily weighing timber in the Forest of Dean. Lower: The staff of a Train Control Office in the Midlands has adopted the crew of a minesweeper. More than 200 members of the staff contribute two pence a week to a fund to provide comforts for the ship's crew. Here three of the railway staff are busily at work knitting on their lunch hour.

Greeks Claim New Advances On Roads Leading to Valona

ATHENS, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Greek Army, pounding away at Italian troops defending approaches to the important Albanian port of Valona, announced "local" successes today resulting in the capture of more than 200 prisoners and considerable war equipment.

A High Command communiqué failed to specify where the new Greek gains were won, but reports from the front indicated sharp fighting in the vicinity of Klisoura, mountain gateway leading to Tepeleni and thence to Valona.

The communiqué listed "many automatic weapons and mortars" among the equipment reported captured.

The Ministry of Home Security announced Italian warplanes had bombed a town in the Epirus sector of northwestern Greece, but said there were "no casualties or damage."

Earlier Greek and Italian troops had been locked in a furious battle for Klisoura. A Government spokesman said the Fascists had been driven from several villages in battles on the high, cold terrain. Their retreat eastward from Chimara continued, he added, and in that sector the Greeks pressed an uninterrupted advance.

The importance of the Klisoura Pass was emphasized by large reinforcements the Italians were reported to have concentrated there. Its capture would open the route to Tepeleni, from where a road continues to Valona, vital Adriatic port toward which the Italians have been falling back under pressure of Greek advances along the Albanian Coast.

In the south coastal sector, the Greeks reported a continued advance against ever-stiffening Italian resistance. They said there were indications the enemy was resisting furiously in an effort to gain time to prepare an elaborate defense of Valona.

Captured Italian officers estimated that the Greek campaign had cost Italy 45,000 wounded soldiers and a high fatality toll, which they declined to estimate.

Italy's 'Financial Finagling'

KORITZA, Albania, Dec. 23 (Delayed) (AP) — Describing the operations as "financial finagling," a Greek banking official said today that Italy had "legally" removed the Albanian gold supply for her own use while increasing money in circulation fourfold.

This informant, an English-speaking official of the Bank of Greece sent here to develop some method of co-ordinating the Albanian franc with the drachma, declared that prior to Italy's entrance into Albania the country had 20,000,000 paper francs in circulation backed by 12,000,000 gold francs.

"The first move of the Italians," he added, "was to send the gold to Italy and take over the Albanian National Bank. Next, State control of the bank was decreed. The franc was no longer to be backed by gold but paper Italian lire. This left 12,000,000 francs in gold for Italy's use in international trade and at the same time made Albania completely dependent on Italy for imports."

Italy, the banker continued, then started paying the army in Albania with newly printed Albanian francs, with the result, he asserted, that up to last July 31 the National Bank of Albania had 40,409,716 paper francs in circulation "not backed by an ounce of gold, and at the same time they had 50,000,000 more francs carried on the books as deposits."

He added that from July to the start of the war on Oct. 28 the Italians were believed to have increased the Albanian franc circulation to 70,000,000, although exact figures were unavailable.

Thus, he said, the Albanian franc was now worthless in world trade. In Greek-occupied sections of Albania officials have made the franc worth 20 Greek drachmas. This figure is usable in Albania but not in Greek trade except in payments for supplies of food, of which Albania is short.

Reds Cite Oil Importance

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP) — The Russian Army newspaper Red Star reported yesterday that an oil shortage is being "felt sharply by all belligerents" in the European war.

Citing the German campaign of 1916 against Rumania as a precedent for a "march to oil," the Army publication said:

"The impossibility of carrying on war without fuel makes oil not only an important means of war but also the aim of some special military operations.

"In the second imperialistic war the blockade of a rival's oil supply and occupation of oil deposits is quite an important factor in policy and strategy."

British, German and Italian bombings of oil deposits and refineries were given as examples, although the present situation in Rumania was not cited.

"The further development of military aviation, the growth of navies and the expansion of mechanized armies," the article continued, "are inseparably connected with the increase and expense of oil, the shortage of which already is felt sharply by all belligerents and many neutral countries. The longer the imperialistic war lasts the wider will be the development of operations and the more difficult will be the problem of supplying the war with its main source of energy—oil."

Pravda, official Communist organ, reported plans were under way to increase production in the Soviet's important Baku oil region by the exploitation of resources under the Caspian Sea.

Free Fruit Offered On Norse Highway

By the Associated Press

Sandefjord, Norway

The county of Vedtfold has signed a contract with Soeren Soeyland and Mrs. Soeyland to the effect that 250 fruit trees along a road across their farm are to be considered public property.

Passers-by may eat what fruit they desire on the spot, but none may be carried off.

Nation Believed Facing Era of Readjustment

By Herbert C. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28—Picturing the great social and economic changes now under way in the world, speakers at today's annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science urged United States citizens to readjust their way of life to the world situation, based on democracy as the essential social organization.

Dr. J. Russell Smith of Columbia University said that with European and Asiatic markets for American surpluses vanishing a vital readjustment of American farming practices not only was necessary but inevitable. The wastage of American soil in producing these surpluses, he added, would reduce the United States to a second-rate power within a few generations.

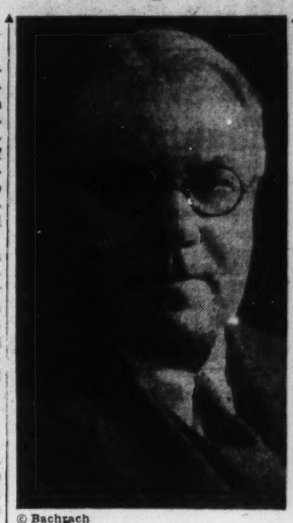
Another Columbia professor, Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch, pictured the "terrific" task facing the United States and the Western Hemisphere to readjust their abundance of resources with the available manpower, capital, and tools.

Prof. Walter B. Cannon, retiring President of the Association, described a social order assuring both security and freedom as the desirable goal for society. It is foolhardy to be smug and disdainful of efforts to establish a more perfect social justice, he said.

Democratic Practice

Democracy he implied to be the essential social organization, since a leader properly chosen represents public opinion, and when he is no longer representative, he can be replaced. However, when an arbitrary dictator seizes power, these possibilities vanish, said Dr. Cannon.

"Circumstances are now dominated by the personal pride or ambition or whim of a single man.



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Prof. Walter B. Cannon

Retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

When people are in want, or uncertain of support, or fearful of their future they are easily persuaded by anyone who firmly promises them relief. If their distress is definitely attributed to a certain class or nation they are easily persuaded to hate and call for vengeance."

One of the essential difficulties with our social system, he observed, is that when danger threatens stabilizing agencies do not act on the instant to guarantee security, instead disruptive factors have full sway. When a bank run begins, it is self-intensifying. Fears are aroused and the run extends to other banks until a national moratorium may be required. When stock prices decline, margin calls which are sent out, provoke a further fall in prices and an unchecked circuit of behavior ensues, ending in panic.

"Dangerous shifts of stability should be noticed at the start and controlled immediately," suggested Dr. Cannon. "It is of interest to note that efforts have been made to find the sensitive signals of perilous economic tendencies and to establish modes of governing them.

Warning Signal

"Thus an index of velocity of deposits was intended as a warning of excessive business activity; and theoretically the condition might be remedied by raising the discount rate. However, its operation probably will remain imperfect until greater knowledge and experience permit more precise decisions."

How industry and commerce can be adjusted to inconstant demands is another of the great problems which the eminent physiologist feels can be solved.

"Within the last few years the establishment of agricultural and commodity credit policies, which allow the withholding of surpluses in fat periods, for sale in lean periods, illustrate one method," he said. "Governmental recognition of the importance of uniform distribution for both producers and consumers. Also commercial storage by preserving perishable foods, by permanent sterilization, or by freezing, has been much developed, with the result that former seasonal glut or dearth in markets has become almost obsolete. Control of traffic by street lights has eliminated jams and promotes free movement, and more control of social institutions is tolerable if it results in greater human freedom," he concluded.

Anglo-U. S. Control of Seas Held Best Hope for Peace

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—The best hope for permanent world peace is in joint British-American control of the seas, Maj. George Fielding Eliot declared here yesterday. Major Eliot's analysis of American defense strategy stood out in a program marked by the foresightedness of the discussions and an underlying consciousness of the revolutionary nature of the present world crisis. The occasion was the joint meeting of the American Political Science Association and the American Society for Public Administration.

Major Eliot's excursion into the broader phases of the world conflict was inspired apparently by the words of a previous speaker, Brooks Emeny, Director of the Cleveland Council on Foreign Relations.

"The paradox of our position," Mr. Emeny said, "arises from the fact that our desire to attain the goals achievable only through trans-oceanic crusades cannot be justified unless we remain after such a war the dominant power in the regions to which we have gone to fight—a function which geography and our own peculiar political structure does not permit."

It was also Mr. Emeny's contention that the position of the United States is vulnerable because of the danger of our having to fight on two fronts. Major Eliot's comment on this was to the effect that the removal of the Japanese threat on one front would not be difficult from a military standpoint. He went so far as to suggest that with the strongest navy in the world the United States is making a mistake in not using it to fuller effect, either as a physical weapon, or as a means of removing the later possibility of physical conflict in the East.

Inadequacy of Defense

Major Eliot agreed, however, with Mr. Emeny, on the inadequacy of this Nation's present defense co-ordination machinery. Mr. Emeny held that had the United States established an effective Committee on National Strategy even three years ago, with the aid and support of private citizens as familiar with such affairs as many departmental heads in the Government, it would not be "so divided today as to the policies desirable and desired, nor would the misgivings over the administration of our defense program be so justified."

Major Eliot went further to make a suggestion, which may well be the highlight of the proceedings, that there be established now a permanent defense commission or council, to co-ordinate, not alone production, but military strategy, and foreign policy as well. The present defense board, even as newly set up, he said, is not geared to provide an over-all co-ordination of all those elements which go into a war effort.

Such a council, following somewhat the lines of the British Committee of Imperial Defense, he said, would act in a purely executive capacity. It would inform and keep in close touch with Congress through able officials.

Prof. William Y. Elliott, of Harvard University, who is a member of the President's Defense Commission, was chairman of the meeting at which Mr. Emeny and Major Eliot spoke. In his frankly critical comments on the subjects brought up by these speakers, Professor Elliott left open the question of the effectiveness of the present defense co-ordination setup. He spoke in such a way as to indicate that the possibility of a further change in the national machinery in the direction suggested is not at all out of the question.

Theories in Clash

Isolationist and realistic interventionist policies met head on in the discussions, with Major Eliot and Professor Elliott holding to the need for all possible aid to Britain as a purely defensive measure, while Mr. Emeny questioned whether the American situation is such as to make us incapable of functioning as though we were a part of European and Asiatic regional political life.

While much of the program of these two learned societies deals with the techniques of government, as individuals the delegates are found to be very conscious of the results of the application of these techniques. Speech after speech, delivered in tones of an earnestness not always heard in the classroom, looked far into the future. Mr. Emeny spoke of the recent events which have "led humanity irretrievably past the point where America can do anything to force the world back into its former mold."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah took exception to the common reference to the present conflict as the "Second World War," and called it rather a "world-wide revolution."

Leahy to Reside In French Villa

VICHY, France, Dec. 28 (AP)—A villa belonging to the wealthy American, Frank J. Gould, was set aside by the French Government yesterday as the residence of Admiral William D. Leahy, newly appointed United States Ambassador.

The villa was occupied until last June by Edouard Herriott, Former President of the French Chamber of Deputies and onetime Premier.

Admiral Leahy, en route to his new post aboard the United States cruiser Tuscaloosa, is expected to reach Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 30, and probably will reach the French frontier Jan. 3.

Peace Plea Voiced at Singapore

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Australian Army Minister, Percy C. Spender, on a flying visit to Singapore with the chief of the Australian General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. V. A. H. Sturdee, said in an interview yesterday that "our desire is that the three great nations facing the Pacific—the United States, Japan, and Australia—live in amity."

He said Australia considers Singapore, the British Navy's "Gibraltar of the East," to be "vital as a link in Empire communications."

"Let there be no misapprehension about where Australia stands—with its Empire at all times," he declared. "There never has been and never will be any basis of misunderstanding on this point."

He said that the European war had brought the United States and Australia closer, as shown by their exchange of Ministers, and that Australia had sent Sir John Latham as its new Minister to Japan as a sign of its desire for peace in the Pacific.

Mr. Spender expressed the view that Australia had contributed greatly to British Empire defense by assuring its own defense and placing itself on a full war footing with minimum disturbance, "thanks to scientific planning and the willingness of our people."

Besides enlisting 130,000 men for overseas service and providing 30,000 for the Empire air scheme, he said, Australia has laid the foundation for a home army of 200,000. By spring, he added, 150,000 Australians will be engaged in munitions production.

Forest Service Aids Many in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Organized forestry has contributed greatly to the rehabilitation of impoverished residents within the Sumter National Forest in lower South Carolina, according to a statement made by Lyall E. Peterson of the Forest Service Land Division at the fortieth annual convention of the Society of American Foresters in Washington and released here.

The Forest Service, Mr. Peterson told his audnence, has made it possible for families "with virtually nothing but religion, a few clapboards for shelter and a desire to live" to become more independent and self-sustaining citizens.

Through planned management, he explained, the rehabilitation had been accomplished at an expenditure of only $200 a unit, excludng the cost of land. Mr. Peterson cited instances in Sumter National Forest where impoverished families had been aided in repairing their homes and other farm buildings, improving their water and sanitary facilities, and managing farms for better production at a net cost.

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California Leads Nation With First Diversified Coaching-Workshop School

U. of Indiana Will Win Frequency Championship

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The basketball team from the University of Indiana will win one championship this season without any regard to how they play, for they will travel further and play more frequently than any of the Big Ten teams. The Hoosiers win the frequency championship this week when they complete four games in eight nights on the Pacific coast. When the last of the four games is complete the boys take to the air for a fast hop that will land them in New Orleans in time to play Kentucky as a part of the Sugar Bowl competitions.

We understand Purdue was to go along with Indiana on this jaunt to the Pacific coast and play the same opponents on reverse schedules, but President Elliot told the Boilermakers it was too much traveling. So the boys stayed home and took time off during Christmas week.

Face Michigan Next

"Piggy" Lambert, active and voluable coach of Purdue probably is glad now that the schedule has this break in it for his team. After the defeat by DePaul here in Chicago he will like a little time to polish off plays before meeting the regular Conference competition which starts with Michigan on Jan. 11.

The basketball fans of the coast would really have seen some pretty high class competition had both Indiana and Purdue played out there as originally planned. These were the No. 1 and 2 teams of the Big Ten last season and look like they are going to be right up at the top this year. No better brand of basketball can be seen anywhere than is played in the state of Indiana and these two teams are good salesmen of the Hoosier top sport.

Don't hold the Boilermakers too low because of their defeat by DePaul for the Demons have one of the very best teams in the Middle West, which will be proved when they meet Butler on Friday night here in Chicago. Butler has broken even in four contests with Big Ten opponents and has one of the better teams of the season so far. They have played impressively but we are going to string along with DePaul because of the showing made against Purdue.

Iowa May Surprise

Coach Lambert is quoted as saying that Indiana, Illinois and Ohio State are the teams to beat for the championship and we are in agreement, but we would suggest that you keep your weather eye open for unsettled conditions when the Iowa team starts the regular season.

* * *

The Wildcats are very much enthused over their win against Pitt the other night, but we are still unconvinced until further notice. Northwestern is very much from the same pattern as the Michigan team who have been in-and-outers so far and look to be just that for the rest of the season.

State for State where will you find such great basketball as in Indiana. Besides Indiana University and Purdue they can boast of a fine team at Notre Dame and another one at Butler.

* * *

While the Rose Bowl football game continues to draw the major publicity the Sugar Bowl promoters are doing a grand job to give the South something they can crow about. The competition in sports that will center in New Orleans between now and New Year's Day is of the finest and should be a real attraction to sports fans the country over. With the numerous types of contests offered, the Sugar Bowl is the connecting link between seasons, for it offers the outgoing along with the incoming and affords a preview of the best.

* * *

Billiard enthusiasts will have their day when the world's three-cushion championship is started here in Chicago on Jan. 13 with the list of contestants including all the great names of the game. The players will have prizes of $20,000 to contest for which makes this one of the most profitable contests of the country.

* * *

In a few days the major football question for the Midwest will be answered and you will be told who has been picked to lead the Ohio State gridders to new heights. There are two choices that the authorities may make either of which will have the enthusiastic support of the public. Wes Fesler is first choice because of his great popularity while playing for the Maroon and Grey and Dr. George Hauser is the second because he has done such fine work as an assistant to Bernie Bierman at Minnesota and also because of his fine work while assisting at Ohio State. That looks like the way they rank at this date.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 27

Loyola (Chicago) 34, Yale 31.
Bradley Tech 52, Cornell (N. Y.) 32.
South. Calif. 42, Loyola (Los Angeles) 23.
Indiana 51, U. C. L. A. 26.
Stanford 57, Nebraska 46.
Villanova 51, Kansas State 34.
Oregon 46, Willamette 33.
Kentucky 70, Centenary 18.
Rice 73, Albright 65.
De Paul 53, Butler 32.
Santa Clara 55, Franklin-Marshall 26.
Geneva 45, Scranton 43.
St. Francis (Brooklyn, N. Y.) 69, Davis-Elkins 49.
Brigham Young 47, Montana 41.
Virginia Union 54, Brooklyn College 38.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 45, Alumpi 29.

All-College Tournament (Oklahoma City)

Quarter-Finals

Texas 34, East Central Okla. State 30.
Pittsburg (Kan.) Tch. 38, Texas Tech 36.
Oklahoma Aggies 46, Wyoming 36.
W. Texas St. 44, Southeastern Okla. St. 28.

Sunflower Tournament (Topeka, Kan.)

Semifinals

Southwestern (Kan.) 33, St. Benedict's 30.
Marysville (Mo.) Teachers 36, Wichita 30.

Consolations

Emporia Tchrs. 45, Kansas Wesleyan 44.
Baker 46, Washburn 35.

By-Plays

A Great Trio

Two announcements have been made in the baseball world of late which have caused us to give special thought to the careers of three men who have played and still are playing a very prominent and honored part in our National game.

When the Metropolitan chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association voted to honor Bob Quinn at its annual meeting this year, it was paying honor to one who has devoted many years to that sport. No one ever brought to the game greater sportsmanship and desire to serve the public than has Bob Quinn. No matter with what team he happened to be connected or in what capacity he was serving, he always gave of his best and it is not to be wondered at that he is one of the best liked men connected with the sport.

When Connie Mack and John Shibe organized the Philadelphia club of the American League in 1901, the majority of the baseball experts predicted that it would be a short-lived venture. Philadelphia already had its National League club and it was predicted that the City of Brotherly Love could not support two major league teams. But such predictions were not sustained by the facts.

By acquiring part of the stock held by the Shibe heirs, Connie Mack is now the majority stockholder of the Athletics. And when we look back over the 40 years that Mack has handled the club, we cannot but praise the fine work and sportsmanship which he has displayed. The Athletics have won more than their share of pennants since 1901 and they have finished last more times than any other team; but no matter whether they are first or last, Manager Mack is carrying on with optimism and the admiration of the fans.

The other member of this great trio is Clark Griffith, President and owner of the Washington Senators. Years ago he was one of the great pitchers of his day. In the years since he acquired the Washington franchise, he has played a prominent part in helping conduct club and league affairs on a high plane. He also played a very prominent part in making baseball available to the soldiers in the first World War and may be depended upon to render the same kind of service for those who will be serving their country in the next few years.

Yes, Connie Mack, Robert Quinn and Clark Griffith are still carrying on in baseball and will always be remembered as among the great men who have been connected with the national game of the United States.

N. E. Conference Basketball Dates

KINGSTON, R. I. (AP)—The 1941 basketball schedule for the New England College Conference, which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Northeastern, Rhode Island State and Connecticut State, has been announced by Rhode Island State authorities. It includes 20 games, eight to be played by each of the five member colleges on a home-and-home basis.

The season will open on Jan. 4, when New Hampshire comes here to play Rhode Island State, and will close on March 1, when Connecticut State engages Northeastern at Boston.

Jan. 4, New Hampshire at Rhode Island State; 8, Northeastern at New Hampshire; 9, Maine at Rhode Island State; 10, Maine at Connecticut State; 11, Maine at Northeastern; 14, Northeastern at Rhode Island State and New Hampshire at Connecticut State; 17, New Hampshire at Northeastern; 18, Connecticut State at Rhode Island State.

Feb. 7, Connecticut State at New Hampshire; 8, Connecticut State at Maine; 10, Rhode Island State at Maine; 11, Rhode Island State at New Hampshire; 12, Northeastern at Connecticut State; 15, Rhode Island at Northeastern; 19, New Hampshire at Maine; 22, Rhode Island State at Connecticut State and Northeastern at Maine; 26, Maine at New Hampshire.

March 1, Connecticut at Northeastern.

Semi-Pro Age Limit

ST. LOUIS (AP)—An age minimum of 17 years for youths competing under the sanction of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress was announced here by George Sisler, Semi-Pro Commissioner.

Sisler, former star first baseman for the St. Louis Browns, said the age limit will be enforced to avoid conflict with the American Legion program.

"The American Legion sponsored game has a definite place in baseball. It gives the youth that competitive spirit and early training so necessary if he plans to continue in the game.

"Ours is another step in the ladder of baseball that should be taken in its due turn."

Sisler explained that in recent years many youngsters had been attracted to semi-pro ranks because of the chance to perform and learn from older players, many of them former major league players.

In Placid Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 28—For the first time since December of 1935 the University of New Hampshire will be represented in the annual college ski competition at Lake Placid, which will open Monday, Dec. 30, and continue through New Year's Day.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

(Lake Placid Invitation)

Results Dec. 27

Semifinal Round

Colgate 9, Massachusetts Tech 1.
Williams 9, St. Lawrence 2.

Consolation Semifinals

Middlebury 2, Union 1.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

(Boardwalk Cup Series)

Results Dec. 27

Boston 8, Atlantic City 2.
Washington 3, New York 2.

Backstroke Star —By Pap'

GLORIA CALLEN
-IS CARRYING ON THE WOMEN'S SWIMMING ASSOCIATION'S TRADITION FOR BEAUTIFUL BACKSTROKE CHAMPIONS
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ONE FOR INDOORS AND ONE FOR OUT
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WITH A FLOCK OF AMERICAN BACKSTROKE RECORDS TO HER CREDIT, SHE IS SET FOR AN ASSAULT ON THE WORLD MARKS
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PAP'

Olympics Face Baltimore Six On Garden Ice

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Baltimore
Sullivan, lw		rw, Vitarelli
Spain, c		c, Webster
Guibord, rw		lw, Coughlin
Anderson, ld		rd, Roach
Thompson, rd		ld, Dyte
Polich, g		g, Cervance

Boston Spares: Belland, Erickson, Desrosiers, Jeremiah, Carvelli, Stubbs, Tourkewicz, Martin.

Baltimore Spares: Riley, Grigor, Dill, Partis, Piche, Ripley, Wychenska.

Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

The Boston Olympics begin a home stand of five straight games at the Boston Garden tonight when they face off in an Eastern Amateur Hockey League game against Baltimore Orioles.

The Olympics, who will meet River Vale at the Garden tomorrow afternoon, hope to get a flying start into the second third of their schedule this week end, for in addition to the five straight games they will play on Garden ice during the next week, they will also have the benefit of home ice in seven of their next eight games.

Up to noon today, the appearance of Harry Martin at defense this week end was still problematical as the newcomer to the blue line squad has been detained longer than he expected at his home in the Midwest. If he is unable to be present, Coach Hago Harrington will probably go through the game with three defensemen, unless he chooses to use Junie Stubbs at the points.

The Olympics are more than hopeful of making their home start for the Atlantic City Boardwalk Cup tonight an auspicious one, for they have had particularly good fortune against the Orioles. Only last week end the locals took two straight contests from Baltimore to knock the Orioles out of second place in the final standing for the Hershey Cup.

Tomorrow afternoon's game between the Olympics and River Vale will start at 3, as usual. A preliminary game will be played, beginning at noon, between the Junior Olympics and the Exchange Club Brokers of the New York Metropolitan League. This contest will count in the standing for the Lester Patrick Cup.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 27

National League

Boston 3, New York Americans 3 (tie).

American Association

Minneapolis 3, St. Louis 2 (overtime).

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League

New York Rangers at Toronto.
New York Americans at Montreal.

American League

Cleveland at Hershey.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

American Association

St. Paul at Kansas City.

Sunday

National League

Chicago at Detroit.
Toronto at New York Rangers.

American League

Hershey at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Providence.
Springfield at New Haven.
Cleveland at Indianapolis.

American Association

St. Paul at St. Louis.
Minneapolis at Tulsa.

Flying President

COLORADO SPRINGS (AP)—Thurston J. Davies of Colorado College traveled by plane and automobile from Washington to Gunnison, Colo., in order not to miss a C. C. game recently. A few weeks previously he flew to Walla Walla, Wash., for the Colorado College-Whitman contest.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	13	5	1	87	36	27
Detroit	8	6	5	45	40	21
Boston	9	7	4	49	50	20
Chicago	7	8	4	44	49	18
Rangers	6	8	3	46	47	15
Americans	5	10	5	36	65	15
Montreal	6	9	2	39	49	14

Result Dec. 27

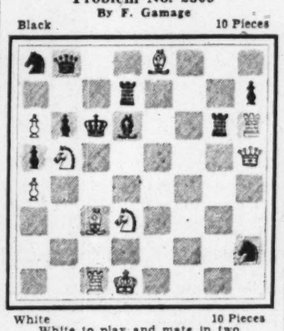
Boston 5, Americans 3 (tie)

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

December 28, 1940
Problem No. 2309
By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces

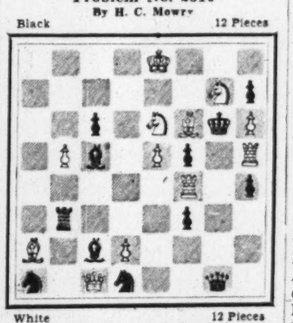


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, ex aequo, 1939 North American Problem Composing Contest, Two-Move Cross-Check Section.)

Problem No. 2310
By H. C. Mowry

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Boston Transcript, August 28, 1934. Called by John F. Barry, chess editor, "A problem with a master touch.")

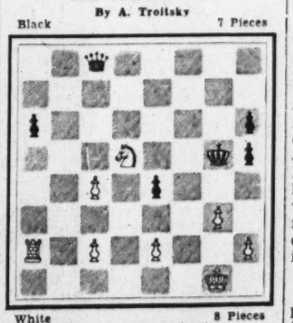
Solutions to Problems

No. 2307.	Kt-Q4	
No. 2308. 1.	Kt-Kt4	P-K5
2.	Q-K5ch	
1.	——	KxP
2.	Q-R2ch	
1.	——	K-K5
2.	QxPch	
1.	——	K-K3
2.	Kt-K3ch	
1.	——	threatens
2.	QxPch	

End-Game No. 542 Black wins: 1. . . R-R8ch (Black); 2 KtxR, B-R7ch; 3 KxB, R-Rch; 4 K-Kt1, Kt-B5ch; 5 K-Kt4, R-R5 mate!

End-Game No. 543
By A. Troitsky

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and win.
(A composed ending of unusual beauty.)

Chess Sidelights

That chess is becoming more widely known, even to those who know little of its first elements, is indicated in a number of ways. It is now possible to buy chess sets in some of the larger chain five and ten cent stores. The Saturday Evening Post recently ran a short story with the leading character a chess enthusiast who had played many well-known players, Frank Marshall, Herman Helms, to mention only two. The Sunday Magazine Section of a recent New York Times featured a chess article. The chess board figures in many advertising pictures.

Very attractive chess sets stamped out of plastics can now be bought for about a dollar for the small sizes. These might undoubtedly be produced for a few cents if the demand warranted mass production methods.

British Chess Notes

The British Chess Magazine continues to arrive, as much as a month late. The November issue devotes much to United States activities and games, but a note here and there reveals the aircraft damage. Two well-known book people, Hollings and Printingcraft, have been forced to move to new quarters. Although tournament activities have been reduced to practically nil, chess seems more popular than ever. Some 900 sets, boards, chess magazines and books have been distributed as a result of the Navy Fund appeal.

Soviet Championship Game

A fine exhibition of the skill of one of Russia's leading experts, former Soviet champion, dethroned in this year's championship tournament in which he finished in a tie for fifth, behind Keres, who was also in poor form.

English Opening

Botwinnik	Levenfisch	Botwinnik	Levenfisch
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	15 P-QB5	PxP
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	16 B-Kt5ch	Kt-Q2
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	17 Kt-B5	Q-B3
4 P-Q4	PxP	18 QR-Q	P-KKt3
5 KtxP	B-Kt5	19 KtxP	R-B
6 B-Kt5	P-KR3	20 P-K4	P-R3
7 B-R4	BxKtch	21 P-Kt5	Q-K3
8 PxB	Kt-K4	22 B-K2	Kt-Kt3
9 P-K3	Kt-Kt3	23 Kt-Kt4	Q-QB3
10 B-Kt3	Kt-K5	24 Kt-B6ch	K-K2
11 Q-B2	KtxB	25 R-R7	B-B4
12 RPxKt	P-Q3(a)	26 P-K4	B-K3
13 P-B4	Q-K2	27 P-B5	Resigns
14 K-B2	Kt-B		

(a) Flohr, in his annotations in the current Chess Review, points out that in 1924 the same players reached the same position with the colors reversed, and that Botwinnik apparently had studied the position exhaustively.

Delightful Correspondence Game

Seldom is one privileged to repay as exciting a game as this, and when one stops to consider that the players had plenty of time to consider each move White's ninth move must have surprised Black greatly. The players were both Australians and the game was played in a tournament this year.

Queen's Knight Opening

Nield	Edwards	Nield	Edwards
White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	9 P-QKt4	BxP
2 P-Q4	PxP	10 KtxP	BxKt
3 QxP	Kt-QB3	11 KtxKt	B-Kt5ch
4 Q-QR4	P-Q4	12 KxB	QxP
5 B-B4	P-B3	13 B-QKt5	QxR
6 Castles	P-K3	14 Kt-K5ch	K-B
7 P-K4	P-Q5	15 Q-Q4	B-Q2
8 Kt-B3	B-B4	16 QxB	Resigns

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

PHILADELPHIA—Lou Young, Jr., 1940 Dartmouth football captain, said Tuss McLaughry, now coach at Brown, may succeed Earl Blaik as Dartmouth football coach. Blaik left Dartmouth to become Army's new grid coach. Young, home for the Christmas holidays, declared McLaughry is a "close friend" of Blaik's. "I often have heard Mr. Blaik say if he ever had to leave Dartmouth," Young continued, "he hoped McLaughry would succeed him."

* * *

WICHITA, Kas. — Elimination of the pitcher as a batter will receive its first test in the 48 state semipro baseball tournaments next summer, J. G. Taylor Spink, advocate of the idea and publisher of the Sporting News, national baseball weekly, said Ray Dumont, president of the Semipro Congress, had promised the innovation would be tried out with another athlete taking the hurler's turn at the plate.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA—Connie Mack of the Athletics said "most" of his players will receive salary increases for the 1941 season. "I think most of them are in line for at least a little something extra," he declared in announcing that contracts will be mailed after Jan. 1. "Everyone is interested in Frank Hayes because he was a holdout last spring. Well, Frank will be taken care of." Hayes was regarded as one of the best catchers in the American League during 1940.

* * *

DENVER—If you are disappointed because you were unable to get tickets for the Rose Bowl football game think of Gov. Ralph L. Carr who had six and can't use them. Giving the tickets to friends, the Governor explained the state legislators would meet on Jan. 1 and he must be here so that, by custom, they can tell him they are in session.

* * *

NEW YORK—Hank Greenberg, the Detroit Tigers' hitting star, left his New York home for the club's Florida training base today—by way of Honolulu. He headed west for California and after that will take a vacation on the Pacific coast before reporting for spring training at Lakeland, Fla., in March. The big outfielder said he had not put on much weight during the off-season and would be in good condition when the spring work began.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS—Boston College's Sugar Bowl stock boomed today as word spread that Gene Goodreault, injured end, would be in shape to start in the classic game with Tennessee here New Year's Day. Boston College was in training at near-by Bay St. Louis, Miss., on the Gulf coast. Also on the coast was the Tennessee team, where coach Bob Neyland was drumming to his men the importance of team play.

* * *

PASADENA, Calif.—Stanford's football squad headed into another lively workout today for the clash with Nebraska in the Rose Bowl, and once again Coach Clark Shaughnessy intimated he would stress his aerial offense.

Aerial drills have dominated the Stanford preparations since they reached Pasadena, with southpaw Frankie Albert, the Indians' All-America quarterback, and Thor Peterson doing the tossing.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS—Idaho, National intercollegiate boxing champion, and Louisiana State, leader of the Southeastern Conference, fought to a 4-4 draw in the annual Sugar Bowl matches last night before about 3,000 fans.

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS—Yale broke he University of Minnesota's string of 20 straight hockey victories last night, the Elis scoring a 5-2 triumph. Minnesota led in the third period, but then Eggleton, Captain Paul Pierson and Jig Carton counted for the Easterners to sew up the game. The teams meet again tonight in the second of the two-game series.

* * *

After getting away to a ragged start, Carolyn Meyers of Hartford, Conn., the favorite in the girls' national indoor tennis tournament, will attempt to gain the final round at the Longwood covered courts at the expense of Lillian Lopaus of City Island, N. Y., an unseeded player.

* * *

CAMDEN, N. J.—Top-seeded E. Victor Seixas, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Dick Bender of Princeton, N. J., advanced to the semi-finals of the national indoor junior tennis championship tournament today.

* * *

Prospects of skiing over the New Year's week end were "poor" to "fair" last night in New England with the exception of the Ossipee region in New Hampshire. Ten inches of wet snow blanketed the Ossipee hills, the Boston and Maine Railroad reported after a late Friday survey. Skiing conditions were "good," the railroad said.

Pacific Coast High Schools To Benefit by the Sessions

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—An event that will have a far-reaching effect for good in the future athletic activities of the high schools of California, Nevada, Oregon and Arizona was inaugurated recently at the Union High School of Monterey, Calif. This was an athletic-coaching-workshop-school for high school coaches at which fundamentals of all major (and some minor) sports were taught. There were 11 hours of football (theory and demonstration) . . . 7½ hours of track and field . . . 7½ hours of physical education programs . . . 6 of tennis . . . 6 of archery . . . 6 of swimming and diving . . . 5 of golf . . . 5 of basketball . . . and 5 of training methods—a total of 59 hours plus pictures and extended discussions. Courses started at 8 a. m., and the enthusiastic instructors and student-coaches were still at it until around 11 p. m.

Cromwell Headed Faculty

The faculty of 11 instructors was headed by Dean B. Cromwell, for the past 32 years head track and field coach at the University of Southern California. Cromwell covered all the selected events in the high school track and field program of the California Interscholastic Federation. John Da Grossa lectured on the strong and weak points of every formation in football and gave demonstrations with the aid of a group of high school students. Everett Dean (Stanford) dealt with basketball from every angle and went into all phases of the activity. H. C. Macquarie, an authority on archery, impressed the student-coaches with the gains to be derived by introducing it into their schools. Peter Hay covered the whole field of golf—the fundamentals of stance, grip, and pivot, clubs, long irons, approach irons and putter. Tom Stowe gave first-hand information of the method he used in developing his most famous pupil, Donald Budge—the greatest tennis player in the world today.

The California State Department of Education issued a certificate of attendance to each one who participated in the workshop. This was the equivalent of two credits (30 hours) in summer or regular session classes. Registration fee was $6 with another $4 for incidentals—making a total of $1,400 received by the school from the 140 teachers. Plans have already been completed for another coaching-workshop in 1941 when a still more extensive course will be presented. Credit for its inauguration rightfully belongs to Harold R. Youngman, director of boys' activities at Monterey Union High School and his ambition is for the workshop-school to be so firmly established that the youth of America will eventually be given a better opportunity for athletic development and training in sportsmanship and citizenship. Before disbanding, the coaches went on record as approving the plan to stress the need to view national life in terms of peace and progress as well as in terms of war and destruction. "Citizenship, morale, patriotism and belief in our national life must go on. Liberty, tolerance, freedom and democracy must be interpreted to youth as particular liberties to develop . . particular freedom to achieve . . particular tolerance to practice . . . particular ways of democratic living . . . and to belong to the (United States) is an obligation to be discharged by behavior that contributes to national life. Social responsibility to American life must be as compelling as personal freedom, to live in America. Only in the fusion of the two can one be a true American."

* * *

J. C. Track-Field Honor Roll

The list of star athletes of the Junior Colleges of 33 States shows quite conclusively that there will soon be some splendid material available for varsity coaches to develop into national and international champions. Of course in the case of Harold Davis of Salinas Junior College this does not apply as he is the present 100 and 200 meter National A. A. U. senior outdoor champion. In the opinion of Brutus Hamilton (head track and field coach of the University of California) this speedy 19-year-old youngster is right now the fastest sprinter in the world and possibly as fast as Jesse Owens was in his best days. Davis' best time in J. C. competition in 1940 was 9.5 in the 100 and 20.6 in the 220. The best J. C. time in the 440 was 49.2 registered by Leon Purchase of San Mateo—6-10s. faster than the best time Archie Williams (1936 Olympic 400-meter champion) when he ran for San Mateo.

Joseph Funston (Compton) and Francis Olson (San Mateo) each ran the 880 in 1:56.4 . . . Wesley Miller (Stockton) traversed the mile in 4:22.1 and G. Cazares (Los Angeles City College) established a new J. C. world record of 9:31.1 in the 2-mile. An exceptionally fine performance was registered by William Armins of Schreiner Institute, Kerriville, Texas, when he sped over the 120-yard high hurdles in the splendid time of 14.5—possibly this lad will be the Texas successor to Fred Wolcott. The best high jump performance in J. C. competition was that of William Corwin of Long Beach with a height of 6-5½. Paul Berekoff (Los Angeles City College) scaled 13-6¼ in the pole vault . . . William Bugbee (Compton) leaped 24-5½ in the broad jump . . . and Carl Merritt of Modesto established a new J. C. world record with a heave of 51-1 in the 16-lb. shot. The 1941 championships will take place in Denver on May 31.

* * *

Luisetti's First Game

Immediate and financially substantial were the reactions of the San Francisco basketball-minded fans to the reinstating of the former Stanford star, Hank Luisetti. Within 10 days after he was restored to amateur standing by the A. A. U. he made his first apeparance for the Olympic Club against a team from his alma mater and the Civic Auditorium was jammed to its capacity of 9,000. Hundreds stood in line outside the building long after the game was started and were reluctant to leave until they were definitely assured that no more would be admitted.

While it will take some time for Hank to regain the form that gave him national recognition when he starred for the Indians, he scored 20 out of his team's total of 48 points and was the best player on the floor. Everett Dean (the present basketball coach at Stanford) did not take up his duties there until after Luisetti had graduated and consequently this was his first chance to see the "Old Maestro of Basketball" in action. Unhesitatingly, Dean declared that Hank was the greatest all-round player he had even seen and would win All-America honors on his backboard play alone.

Not to be outdone by the 1940 Stanford football squad, Luisetti and his teammates evolved a T formation of their own. When the Olympic Club had possession of the ball, Luisetti, Giannini, and Hedman lined up left to right on the free line in the foul circle facing the basket. When Hank clapped his hands the play got under way with the trio making a hopping motion and then Luisetti, breaking for a fast pivot, raced to his left and circled behind Giannini. Hedman faked to his right, drawing his guard with him and when that occurred Giannini (who had delayed) diagonally cut cross the foul circle and took the pass from his teammate. The Olympic Club scored easily against Stanford on this play and they afterwards said there were many variations of the formation. The Stanford team was as much bewildered by the play as were the opponents of the Shaughnessy-coached Indians during the Pacific Coast Conference football season. The presence of Luisetti on the Olympic Club team means that this will be a most interesting basketball season here in San Francisco and that the wearer of the Winged O insignia will be a doughty opponent for any team they meet.

H. A. R.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where Music Enriches Homelife; and the Family Gives Itself Concerts at Odd Moments

These Parents, Neither One a Trained Musician, Set Out to Bring Music as Fun and as Deep Delight Into Their Children's Everyday Life

By Harry De Lasaux

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

Music is an exact science. To become a good musician requires exact knowledge and faithful practice. Music is beautiful and inspiring. To play music rightly demands devotion to an ideal. But music is also fun. To enjoy it, the only need is to let go and do your best. And that's the spirit you must have to start up a fireside concert orchestra.

Strangely enough, or is it so strange, the attitude of the parents oftentimes makes or breaks a child's love of music. You might be interested to know how two parents through their utterly opposite points of view about music, developed a great musical appreciativeness in their children, and had a lot of fun in doing it.

Parental Equipment

The mother studied piano for several years starting in early girlhood, and learned to read music quite well. She also studied singing. But she had no technical knowledge of music. She knew nothing of how chords are formed, or even what the names of the various chords were. The great thrill of knowing the course that music takes in its scientific progressions from one modulation to another had never been hers. On the other hand, the father was what you would call a "natural" musician. He had musical talent, but like some other boys you might know, used to "duck out" of practice to play baseball. Consequently, as he grew up, he learned to play by ear. When he got to college he played in a campus dance band, but when it came to "reading the specks" he simply wasn't in the picture. But he did know harmony, chord analysis, and counterpoint.

So that was the background of the two parents. When the children were big enough to toddle to the piano, mother used to play cute little jingly tunes for them, and she taught them simple little pieces from children's music books. On the other hand, papa would lead them a merry chase at the keyboard, singing some foolish ditty with a few "hot rhythms" for accompaniment.

As time went on, the children began to form musical tastes of their own, and soon were taking lessons on their favorite instruments. Naturally, their own musical preferences were a blend of the sublime and the ridiculous. One child, the eight-year-old girl, had leanings toward the formal side of music; while the ten-year-old boy, who took up the saxophone and clarinet, had a remarkable and utterly spontaneous ear for music. Both children loved their music, and never had to be forced to practice, and both children from the beginning were given hearty encouragement from both parents

This encouragement showed itself in a willingness to make music with the children. For some time now it has been a common occurrence in the home to have mother sit down at the piano, browse through a book of simplified pieces, and find first one child then the other dropping his playthings and getting out his instrument. Then will follow a half-hour or an hour or more of spontaneous music making.

Music Library Of Orchestrations

Many times the clarinet player in the orchestra would have to cease playing because he was required to transpose from the piano score, and the going was a bit tough. That would be the time for father to take over at the piano and help. He had a stock of music note paper on hand, and whenever there was a particularly attractive piece, he would transpose a part for the clarinet, arranging it in simple harmony. Soon they were developing quite a music library of orchestrations, and aside from the very evident fact that it enabled the family to play together, it also showed the children that father was willing to devote his time to making laborious transcriptions for the sake of the children's interest in music. This was a great factor in the sustaining of interest in their music.

Perhaps you would like to know just what type of music the children like to play. Well, they like all kinds of music. From well-selected books containing simplified collections of melodies of the great masters come bright gems of Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Glazounov, Tschaikowsky, Schubert, and the others. There are catchy little minuets, melodious waltzes, sprightly folk tunes, impish little jigs and dances—all rhythmical, beautiful, and artistic. On the other hand, from father's chambers of memory have come such earthy opuses as the Barrel Polka, Oh Susanna, Over the Waves, and the song about Ferdinand, "the bull with the delicate ego." Father "beat out" the rhythm in swing style, and the diminutive violinist and clarinetist tried to follow through according to their limited knowledge of that idiom, and the dictates of their conscience.

Upon looking over a big page of an orchestrated violin or clarinet part, you would be surprised to discover that directly underneath the arrangement of a dainty Mozart minuet, you'd find a swingy arrangement of "Ferdinand." But that was part of the fun, and certainly a fundamental part of the children's musical education. For the popular pieces selected were always in good taste, and always played in the right spirit. Who knows, but that some day when the young musicians have to choose for themselves, they'll take the better part of all styles of music, and thus with broad tolerance, know where to find good universal?

Parents' Share Important

It is of tremendous importance that parents, if they can play an instrument at all, should engage wholeheartedly in this musical adventure. Not with a spirit of doing it because you have to, but because it's really fun. I was told by a concert violinist who also taught violin, that she once taught a pupil whose mother and father were so interested in his music that they even took lessons themselves in order to play with him. And even though the boy became a skilled musician and his parents did not, yet the boy always loved to play with them. Wonderful story there!

There is another important thing to think about in connection with a child's growth in the study and playing of music. And that is, the mother's interest in the child's lessons.

The girl's violin teacher, a woman of fine character and with a real interest in children, encouraged the mother to visit occasionally during the lesson, so that the mother would understand the problems the child might have in mastering the instrument. In observing the child's work with the teacher, the mother came to appreciate the need for proper technic and position. The mother, having learned for herself something of the various positions of the bowing arm, the fingering, and holding of the instrument, and so on, was able to see that the child observed these technical points in her home practice. Many times, in going over the practice pieces, attitudes of discouragement were replaced by patience and encouragement to keep on trying to master the problem, through the mother's understanding of the child's needs.

Both children have developed a great love for, and quite an appreciation for symphony music. They like to listen to the symphony concerts over the air, and when a deep, broad, lovely melody stands out, they smile and discuss its beauty with enthusiasm. And they like to attend symphony concerts, even though it keeps them up rather late sometimes, and, on occasions, some portions of the concert are a bit too heavy for their ears.

Symphony concerts for an entire family are inclined to be expensive, but this family keeps on the lookout for the free ones, such as the University Symphony, and community groups. So, every now and then, a night at the symphony provides them with ample topics for conversation about music, musicianship, and the art of tone and harmony.

There is a growing interest in making the home the center for all useful things. That is as it should be. Certainly, good manners, right standards of living, the ideals of church, the benefits of education, leisure activity, and the enjoyment of any good thing, must find their impelling inspiration in the hearts and minds of young people first in the home. And the making of music, however great or humble it may be, gives the family a grand opportunity to get together and have real fun.

Here are three of the four members of the "Fireside Concert Orchestra" playing a frolicking Mozart minuet, specially arranged by Father (who is in use here snapping the picture). The violin is taking the melody, and the clarinet has a set of perfect thirds for the harmony. This is one of their favorite pieces, and so is the song about Ferdinand, "the bull with the delicate ego."

Constructive Lessons in Home Arts Should Begin Early

Even a Two-Year-Old Can Learn to Wash Face and Hands —Little Children Deserve the Joy of Being Useful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every child seems to have his unconstructive and unsatisfactory hours. Whenever my children become irritable and querulous for several days without visible cause, I conclude that they are bored. My remedy is as simple and constructive as it is infallible—I teach the youngster some new accomplishment of a practical nature.

Three essentials must be kept in mind. Make the new accomplishment, however humdrum it may be to you, seem at least temporarily glamorous with sociability and encouragement outweighing practical aspects. Second, take plenty of time so that you can teach the correct technique. Finally, give the child half a dozen pleasant opportunities to exercise his new art within the week after he has learned it, or otherwise he will forget the best procedure and give a sloppy performance which spoils his pleasure in it as well as yours.

A Teaching Technique

Suppose 3-year-old Henry has been a blight on the home for the past couple of days; you don't know how to entertain him and he is equally vague on this all-important subject. Finally he spills a truck full of sand on the kitchen floor. Instead of rushing for the dustpan and brush yourself, be very cheerful, amiable, and cozy with Henry. Show him where the pan is and how to do a good job brushing up dirt. With an ounce of tact you will have your child fascinated by the technique.

After he has brushed up his sand you thank him warmly, take up your broom, sweep up another room, and give him some more fun with the dustpan. For the next few days you and Henry repeat your new game. It is your responsibility is up to standard while preserving an aura of good fellowship. By the end of the week Henry has learned something new, can be trusted to do it well—and hereafter his piles of sand are his affair, not yours.

Allow Time

Or again, it is a rainy morning and 6-year-old Mary is complaining bitterly about having nothing to do. If you exert yourself to make them seem attractive, there are an endless number of tasks that she can be taught. If she can't wash dishes, now is the time for her to learn. The dishes will take about an hour longer than usual, and unfortunately that hour must be made pleasant for Mary. You teach Mary the proper method of stacking the dishes, how much soap to put in the water, what dishes to wash first, and so on Perhaps you give Mary a chance to wash dishes three or four days in a row, always under agreeable auspices. At the end of that time Mary can be counted as one of the family's possible dishwashers.

If Mary can wash dishes, maybe she can't tell time. Make it fun for her, give her plenty of opportunities to exercise her newly found art, and at the end of the week she will be telling time perfectly Seven-year-old John, who rips the buttons off his shirts with great nonchalance, is at loose ends. A clever mother can teach her son to sew on buttons with professional expertness and be proud of this Boy Scout ability. Or John can learn to follow recipes and make fudge and cookies, scramble eggs, and get breakfast.

There is a famous story of how the remarkable mother of John and Charles Wesley taught her children the alphabet. One morning she promised them a magnificent treat for the following afternoon. When afternoon came, the expectant children were dressed in their best clothes and their mother offered them the great privilege of learning the alphabet then and there—which they did with the keenest enjoyment. This is the spirit in which all mothers should try to teach their children practical arts.

We Need to Let Them Grow Up

A child can learn to do an unlimited number of practical things. I will suggest only a few of the more obvious. A 2-year-old can be taught to do a good job washing his hands and face. A 3-year-old can be taught to cut out and paste neatly, bathe and dress himself, water gardens, wipe up spots. Four to 6-year-olds can set tables, sew, make beds, scramble eggs, dust, shine shoes, use Victrola and radio, wash and rinse clothes properly, rake. The number of things 6- to 8-year-olds can do well is endless, so it is surprising how few of these children are really competent. They can be taught to do all kinds of simple cooking, even to following a new recipe, to wash and wipe dishes with ease, clean rooms, sew, mend, and knit, cross streets, run errands involving money, use streetcars, lay fires, polish silver, and so on indefinitely.

If these tasks are presented in a happy way, the children will learn them without hesitation. After a pleasant attitude has been established toward them, the mother can afford to put them more or less in the light of expected tasks. It is astonishing how much more competent some children are than others, and in general the competent children are the happiest. Your child's vacant hours, just crying to be filled with something constructive, offer the perfect opportunity for making him more self-reliant and more helpful. **Barbara B. Paine**

Son Helps With Weekly Buying

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Parents:

It is with joy that I write this letter. At last I seem to have something to contribute in partial return for the many helpful ideas I have had from this column.

The task of purchasing a week's supply of groceries and meat ever had been a trying experience for me, because of the incessant talking and questions of our young son, now nine years old. But when I awoke to the fact that Son could share the responsibility of this task, it turned into a harmonious experience for me and a joyous activity for him.

During the week I jot down items to be purchased. Then, on Saturday, the items are divided into two lists. While I select the meats, fresh produce and articles that need personal attention, Son takes a basket on wheels and picks out the canned goods and staples. If a particular brand or size is desired, it is carefully listed so that Son will make no mistake. However, if his list calls for "breakfast food," "jam," or "gelatine," for instance, that is an indication that he may select his choice. Since the new plan was adopted we have been treated to an interesting variation in cereals.

Besides eliminating a sense of annoyance and confusion from this weekly chore, we are able to do it together in about half the time it formerly required for me to do it alone. But most important of all, Son is delighted with his new responsibility and through it a warm comradeship has sprung up between us.

Also, for the past several Saturdays he has been permitted to be "on his own" down town from 12:15, when he finished his music lesson, until 1:30. He may go where he likes for lunch. Afterwards, he does shopping for himself or looks around the stores until it is time for us to meet.

These little excursions alone are teaching him more than the names of streets, the location of stores, and the need of being alert to traffic regulations. Confidence, self-reliance, manliness are developing naturally.

Incidentally, his mother is learning to have more confidence in his ability to do things, and that is quite as important as the child's confidence in himself.

(Mrs.) E. D.

A Saturday Column

Just What Is Teaching, Anyway?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every sincere teacher has, I believe, at one time or another asked himself or herself: "Am I on the right track? Am I pursuing the correct methods in my work and just what is teaching, anyway?

Now most of you know the story of "Paddy's Christmas" as told in one of our Third Grade readers, but for those of you who do not or perhaps cannot just recall, I will remind you that Paddy was a little bear cub who had heard the people down the mountainside in the log house getting ready for discussing and talking about Christmas and he knew that it was pretty and lots of fun and best of all, that it made you feel good from the inside out, and he wanted so much to have one but he couldn't just quite figure out what Christmas was.

After rousing each one of his relatives to ask them what it was, only to have each one answer that he or she didn't know and then turn over and go back to sleep again, he stirred them into activity by telling them if they wouldn't answer his question he would go back again and ask the people in the log house and that they, his relatives, knew, what people did to bear cubs.

This clever tactic on the part of the bear cub did rouse them from their stupid sleep and each member, one after the other, went to the log house to find out what Christmas really was. Each answer in turn however, failed to satisfy the little bear cub because, when he tried them out, something was always wrong, something missing, and he didn't feel good from the inside out.

Finally the mother bear decided to go and see what this was all about (and mothers, somehow, can usually tell if things are all right). Well, mother bear came back and told little bear that Christmas wasn't just trees and decorating and songs and getting gifts, etc., as father and uncle and aunt had said (although these things might have their place), but that it was giving and making people happy. So to make a long story short little bear tried just this: he gathered a pair of nuts for his uncle, he found some bright feathers for his aunt, a nice long stick that his father might use for a cane in climbing the mountains and he made a lovely broom for his mother out of some twigs for the broom part and a long stick for the handle and when he gave out these presents and saw how happy he made the people to whom he gave them, he got that feeling so good from the inside out that he knew for once and for all that this indeed was Christmas.

Now somehow, I think teaching is just like that. If we don't feel good from the inside out, then it just isn't teaching. We may cover all the work allotted to us by courses of study, we may follow our texts with the utmost care and conscience, we may turn out pupils well versed and trained in all the academics, but when it's all done and we (and the children as well) don't have that good feeling, it just isn't teaching. I am reminded of the verses from the Bible which say "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels. . . " I am sure you know just what I mean as you follow through that lovely passage.

Unless we see kindled in the eyes (which means inwardly, in the hearts and minds of these youngsters) the spark that makes them feel good from the inside out—it just isn't teaching. **M. D.**

Interrogative Pronouns, Also Cases After 'As' and 'Than'

Help Yourself to Easy English—23

32 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before we begin this lesson, let us review Lesson 22 upon which part of it depends. Go over the exercises also. . . . Done? Now we are ready to go on to interrogative pronouns.

What are interrogative pronouns? As the name suggests, in asking questions we use these interrogative pronouns: who, what, which.

We shall consider only the pronoun *who*. Why? Because it is the only one with different forms: *who*, subjective; *whom*, objective.

In questions like the following we use the subjective *who*: *Who* called? *Who* is going?

Sometimes we put into our questions such expressions as: *may I ask, do you suppose, do you think*, etc. These expressions often cause us to use *who* and *whom* incorrectly. By discarding these expressions, we readily see whether to use *who* or *whom*.

Example: Who, do you suppose, called? Who (do you suppose) called? (*Who* called?)

Whom, do you think, he will invite? Whom (do you think) he will invite? (He will invite *whom*?)

CAUTION: Let us never allow the expressions *do you think, may I ask*, and similar ones to confuse us.

Exercise 1

Write the correct form: *who* or *whom*.

Method: Put the sentence in its natural order and discard everything except the clause itself. Use *who*, subjectively; *whom*, objectively.

1. ———, do you suppose, is invited?
2. To ——— have you told this story?
3. ——— did you meet at their home?
4. Can you guess ——— she is?
5. ——— do you wish?
6. ——— do you think is appointed?
7. ——— do you think he will appoint?
8. ——— do you think he is?
9. ——— does he expect there?
10. ———, may I ask, does he expect?
11. ———, may I ask, did you meet today?
12. ———, may I ask, called?

As and Than

Often we connect clauses with conjunctions (connecting words). We use the conjunctions AS and THAN to connect clauses of comparisons. Sometimes we follow *as* and *than* with the subjective case; other times, with the objective case. Example: I am taller than *she* (is tall). (*She*, subject of *is tall*). They do not take Mary so often as (they take) *me*. (*me*, object of *take*).

Let us notice that when speaking, we omit the words in parentheses. Why? Because it is unnecessary to repeat words already established in a sentence. (We call any sentence with parts omitted ELLIPTICAL.)

We must realize, however, that these *omitted* words determine whether we must use the subjective case or the objective.

CAUTION: Be certain to repeat (silently) the verb already used in the sentence,—not a different verb.

Example: I know his son better than (I *know*) *him*.

She likes him better than (she *likes*) *her*.

Exercise 2

Underscore either the subjective pronoun or the objective.

METHOD: Repeat silently the omitted words. If the pronoun is the subject of the omitted words, use the subjective; if the object, use the objective.

1. Can you swim as far as (he, him)?
2. I came earlier than (she, her).
3. Few persons know better than (he, him) how to train animals.
4. I am as eager to go as (she, her).
5. Tom is not so swift a runner as (he, him).
6. You spoke more distinctly than (I, me).
7. I do not play golf so frequently as (he, him).
8. She enjoys him more than (she, her).

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—Who (subject of is invited); 2—whom (object of preposition to); 3—Whom (object of did meet); 4—who (subjective case after is); 5—Whom (object of do wish); 6—Who (subject of is appointed); 7—Whom (object of will appoint); 8—Who (subjective case after is); 9—Whom (object of does expect); 10—Whom (object of does expect); 11—Whom (object of did meet); 12—Who (subject of called).

Exercise 2: 1—he (can swim); 2—she (came); 3—he (knows); 4—she (is); 5—he (is); 6—I (spoke); 7—he (does play); 8—her (she enjoys her).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Radio Programs On Records To Lend Schools

In addition to other recent expansions in the recording industry, the National Broadcasting Company will soon release a catalogue of the radio programs which they will produce in recorded form for school use. Dr. Franklin Dunham is now in charge of the distribution of these recordings, which Dr. James Rowland Angell, Educational Counselor to NBC, has long believed to be the best approach to the school use of radio.

Ohio State News Letter

Recorded Scenes Of Shakespeare

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Ohio State News Letter

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The Home Forum

Brood Winter

EVEN THOUGH Hannah stood in the doorway to see us off, and was admonishing Nicholas, "Now don't talk to those poor children like a roof falling in," I felt in no merry mood. Serena Grauen had asked Nicholas and me to speak to some of her older scholars, several weeks ago, and had now reminded us.

It had seemed ungracious not to accede then, and Serena is one of those artists who can refuse to take *No* with charm. I suppose that is one thing that school-teaching will do for one, if it doesn't do the other thing.

Serena is a spinster tempered by the experiences of the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, except that Serena does know what to do with them. She's a rather tall slim-waisted woman with hair almost raven-jet and hands which would accept the inconvenient gift of a fuzzy caterpillar from a shy little boy with a queen's graciousness. But it is her eyes which hold one. They are eyes that have looked from that peak in Darien over an ocean she will never traverse, and are filled with longing to show others where to launch their boats.

* * *

That September day, her voice had the same subdued gaiety as the little river's where she had encountered Nicholas and me. "Imagine! Evergreen has two authors now! Will you come and talk to us?"

"Of course!" Nicholas said. "I accept for both."

"I flunked Eloquence—but I'll do my best," I told her, because one could not look at her and decline.

"You'll find them exciting," Serena said. "I declare, Nicholas, I believe—I'm afraid to tell you what I believe about Hetty Merriman, and Dart Tanner."

Nicholas laughed and said to me, winking: "Serena can hatch more white swans out of a setting of duck-eggs than any woman I ever met."

"All right, you'll see. Shall we have that competition we talked about?"

* * *

The answer was of course *Yes*. It was arranged that Nicholas was to speak on the writing of poetry, and I on prose; and then the ten or eleven older boys and girls were to have a month in which to write poems or essays, with an autographed book going as prize to the best in each. And now November had to redeem that sunny day's pledge. I loathe speeches. Daniel Webster once said, in a contrite moment presumably: "The curse of this country is eloquent men." If democracy ever founders, it will be on the shoals of oratory. France blew up in talk. And here I was about to violate the peace and confidence of children!

Nicholas walked beside me, but withdrawn, intent on his own problem. The day was gray, like the day before, and the seven preceding days. We were in a season which is not listed in the nomenclature of the Weather Bureau, but which Nicholas called, and aptly, Brood Winter. He had told me of its regular occurence in his valley, a period of waiting, past Indian Summer and not yet diamond winter.

Now, in the city, I find an unbroken succession of gray days like nothing so much as a row of ash-cans. But, in the country, nature is always right. Nature, undiversified by subway entrances and signboards, is constitutionally and invariably the perfection of beauty. The special advantage of Brood Winter to me was that it had brought my eye down. All summer I had been looking at mountains and the immensities of the sky. Now cloud had reduced the ceiling to a few hundred feet and my looking from the general to the particular. I was aware of lichens on the boles of maples, of the grace of weed stalks, the contours of brookstones, nature's household stuff. Also the ear, deprived of bird chorales, of thunder, now heard the small voices. The symphony had been reduced to a string quartet, a trio, an air for the G string, at times to brooding silence.

* * *

Suddenly Nicholas chuckled and I asked him why. "I owe another poem to Bessie Scratcher," he said. "She was pulling a long face this morning, as she always does at this time of year. She loves to bemoan falling leaves and fading days, you know, all the last-rose-of-summer business, and I told her she was hard-hearted. That surprised her, since she thought she was being soft-hearted and sensitive—in the proper season, of course. I told her, too, that all her wailing was just so much self-pity."

"Weren't you rather hard on her, Nicholas? Don't tell me you want to abolish the piognancy of vanished things."

"No, nor even tears. I'm not a monster of insensitiveness. But nostalgia is a cadence, not the tune, still less a profession. Beauty is forever positive. There is no waste in it. True grief is not a waste, either. It opens the heart to a new greatness. But weeping for things we cannot help is a waste, unbeautiful, and negative."

"If Westminster Abbey is destroyed, you will want to weep," I said. "Yet you cannot help its destruction."

* * *

"I might have; we all might have!" Nicholas exclaimed. "That's what makes its destruction doubly terrible. Regret has its place; to remind, educate. Sympathy also has its place; to waken, renew our feelings of brotherhood. But regret and sympathy are only good if they incite us to do something to help. Bessie Scratcher's emotions have no such purpose, because it's not much use deploring the solar system or even the inclination of the earth's axis. She comes down to the postoffice and says, in effect: 'Oh, this mean equinox! Oh, this wretched solstice! It's taken all the pretty leaves!' And, of course, half the poets are perpetually saying the same thing. Sometimes they get vehement about it and cry out;

'Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
To the last syllable of recorded time . . .'

and so on, until one feels that the human race had better go to bed and pull the covers over its head. On the other hand, a poet, listening to an oven-bird in the fag end of summer, interprets its song as 'what to make of a diminished thing.' And *that's* courage." Nicholas smiled. "There I go doing just what Hannah told me not to."

"You make me feel better," I said. "You always do. But what about Mrs. Scratcher? Say the poem all this instigated."

"The poem came from what I told her—that she'd better think of the poor birds' and flowers' side of it. It was they had to leave, not she, and maybe they didn't like it either. You asked me why I was chuckling. It was because I fell into my own trap. Not being Mrs. Felicia Hemans, I don't consider the flowers sentient. I'm quite aware they have no regrets. Yet, having set out to make this poem, on false premises, I got so bemused by the sound of my own words that I finished it. In other words, it's beautiful, but meaningless; and, since that can't be, it can't be beautiful. Yet you'll like it. Listen—I call it *November*.

Now is the time foretold
By every opening flower.
No petal spread can hold
Spring past her hour.
No quivering-throated bird
But warned that this would be,
This parting daily heard
In brook and tree.

Who hears? These never knew
An autumn in their spring,
Nor shared the grief in you
At their own vanishing.
Yours is the tender cry
Along the leaf-stripped way.
Yet who need mourn good-by?
Not you, not you, but they.

Before I could speak, we had reached the entrance to the school grounds, an extensive oval of turf rimmed by century-old pines and bordered by the little river. If anywhere, here was the spot designed for fanning the qualities sleeping in a heart and mind to flame.

"Your poem's sound enough, Nicholas," I said. "You show that Mrs. Scratcher shouldn't take the flowers' going to heart and that *they* can't; so what's left? Why, no place for grief, which is what you intended, isn't it?"

"I wonder," said Nicholas.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

By Courtesy of The Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE NEWBORN LAMB": *A Pastel by Jean François Millet*

JEAN FRANÇOIS MILLET (1814-1875) was a French painter of peasant birth. Brought up close to the soil, his interest in art was stimulated early when he examined with particular interest the illustrations in the old family Bible.

Millet is classed with a group of Frenchmen, about three dozen altogether, who between 1840 and 1870 lived in the French countryside and painted from nature. They are referred to as "Barbizons." His fellow painters devoted most of their energy to depicting the countryside: woodlands, streams, fields. But Jean François Millet was inspired by the everyday activities of the people who worked the soil. Among the peasants he observed an inspiring calm, a devoted diligence to daily tasks.

Millet's pictures define new horizons in the subject matter of painting. He was one of the innovators who departed from conventional and artificial subjects which had become standard amongst painters. He and his colleagues replaced Arcadia with rustic France, traded Parnassus for their familiar home environment. Millet represents the new democratic trend; the broadened sympathy which men were feeling for their brethren; the awakening to the endless possibilities in artistic expression as it focused more and more upon ordinary human experience. It is not surprising to learn that Van Gogh, an impassioned altruist and a most charitable man, admired and emulated Millet. It is not surprising to learn that Millet was a great favorite with the New England writers and artists of the last century who advocated the simple and rustic life.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Most Impressive Scene Of Iceland

MÝVATN IS THE third largest lake in Iceland. Most of it is shallow—from three to twenty feet deep. It is almost entirely surrounded by lava, and lava flows have spread into it forming peninsulas and promontories. There are indentations without number; many of its islets are extinct volcanoes. A peninsula, Nesiandatangi, runs out from the west coast and almost meets another from the east side, Landteigar. The lowland around the lake is only partly covered with grass, and the rest of it is lava. The surrounding mountains are impressive. You will notice here and there spots upon which it seems the sun is constantly shining. These are sulphur patches. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century quantities of sulphur were dug for export to Europe.

Of all the peculiar spots of the region you will want to see Dimmuborgir (The Dark Castles). This is a wild lava field where rise solitary volcanic castles, pillars, and arches.

It is impossible to give an adequate description of all the strange, sometimes threatening, sometimes exquisite, places in this district. Russell has perhaps come nearest to it of those who write English:

"The *Mývatn* region is the most fascinating, the most weird, as well as the most beautiful place in all Iceland. I believe it to be the fairest spot in all that land of sun-kissed and wind-swept enchantment. The lake is twenty miles long and its deepest place is not over twelve feet. There are places where the water is hot and others where the water flows from under the lava in ice-cold streams into the lake. . . . The lake is dotted with islands, each a small crater, each fringed to the edge of the water with the fragrant *Angelica*, each clothed with grass nearly to the summit, and each summit black and red, scorched, blistered, and horrent. Hundreds of these low craters fringe the southern end of the lake and are scattered over the adjoining farms. . . . They are an exact representation of the mountains of the moon as viewed through a powerful telescope. To the geologist the *Mývatn* craters are of rare interest, for nowhere else on the earth are they duplicated in the numbers and in their peculiar formation. . . ."

We close with an autumn word picture of scenery from the American, W. S. C. Russell, who, with Mrs. Russell, came as a tourist:

"The descending clouds and the falling snow suddenly shut off the view but the camera of the eye has caught it all in a circling panorama and the prints are stored in memory's folder to be opened at leisure. The infinite waste of the lava billows, grandeur rising from desolation, the flash of the restless rivers, the quiet of the happy plain—these are but the halftones in Iceland's matchless print."—From "Iceland: The First American Republic." by VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON, copyright, 1939, by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

"A kingdom which cannot be moved"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eleventh and twelfth chapters of the epistle to the Hebrews we read of the cumulative effect of faith in divine power—how it dawned in patriarchal days and came to fruition in the ministry of Christ Jesus. We read that Moses, throughout the trials which he encountered in the wilderness, "endured, as seeing him who is invisible," and that Christ Jesus, for "the joy that was set before him," endured crucifixion and was sustained in that experience. The writer of the epistle urges his readers to follow in the footsteps of their Master, "for," he says (12:3), "consider him that endured such contradiction of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied and faint in your minds."

Today, in the light of Christian Science, as given to the world through the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, we can appreciate more fully the immense benefits that have come to mankind through the power of God as exemplified by the words and works of Christ Jesus. Furthermore, we are better able to realize the paramount need of keeping faith with the teachings of the Master, for the sake of ourselves and others.

Mrs. Eddy was divinely inspired in her discovery of the underlying divine Principle of Christian healing. The light which came to her through revelation was not easily imparted to human comprehension, but through the visible evidence of healing and regeneration she was able to bring home the profound import of her message. Because of her ability to demonstrate the truth of her discovery for the benefit of others, Mrs. Eddy inspired a devoted following which has helped to make her teachings known throughout the world. Mrs. Eddy's faith in the immortality of her teachings is shown in the closing paragraph of the Preface to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," wherein she says (p. xii) that "in the spirit of Christ's charity,—as one who 'hopeth all things, endureth all things,' and is joyful to bear consolation to the sorrowing and healing to th sick,—she commits these pages to honest seekers for Truth."

More than two generations ago, Mrs. Eddy revealed the Science which was to awaken the world from its dream of materialism to the spiritual facts of life, and great numbers have since rallied to her standard. Late in the nineteenth century she foresaw a period of conflict, for she wrote in Science and Health (p. 223), "Marvels, calamities, and sin will much more abound as truth urges upon mortals its resisted claims; but the awful daring of sin destroys sin, and foreshadows the triumph of truth." A similar warning is to be found in the book of Hebrews, wherein we are told of the inevitable overthrow of all things that are man-made in order that "a kingdom which cannot be moved" may appear. It is for this kingdom that Christian Science teaches mankind to strive today. And despite the determined effort of evil today to destroy all that has been gradually achieved in the freeing of mankind from mental and physical bondage through Christian enlightenment, Christian Scientists are increasingly proving the allness of God, good, and the consequent powerlessness of error.

In these days, when the old order is passing and evil seems stirred to the utmost, it is indeed consoling to know that only the infinite manifestation of divine Mind is present, in reality, and that material and mortal concepts are unreal. Mrs. Eddy has put this fact before us throughout her published writings, and her teachings need only to be studied, understood, and practiced in order to be verified. While there can be no possible justification for the wanton havoc now being wrought by modern warfare, it is comforting to know that not one iota of God's creation can be destroyed, neither can any other but His government be established on earth. Already there is enough pure Christianity in the hearts of mankind to encourage great numbers of men and women to withstand the mental and physical bombardments of evil. The kingdom of God within these heroic hearts cannot be shaken, for it is founded upon the rock of spiritual understanding; therefore the floods of fear and falsehood are unable to move them, and they cannot be deprived of their temporal or human needs during these testing times. Mrs. Eddy has shown beyond peradventure that the Mind that was in Christ Jesus is with us now and forever, and that this Mind is eternal Life. The "kingdom which cannot be moved" is, therefore, that realm in which God's thoughts, and no others, are present, and man reflects and expresses the divine nature.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Et rike som ikke kan rystes"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I ELLEVTE OG tolvte kapitel av Brevet til hebreerne leser vi om den stadig økende virkning av tro på den guddommelige makt—hvorledes den demret i patriarkenes dager og kom til full utfoldelse i Kristi Jesu virksomhet. Vi leser at Moses i alle de prøvelser han gjennemgikk i ørkenen, "holdt ut, som om han så den usynlige," og at Kristus Jesus for "den glede som ventet ham," fant sig i korsfestelsen og blev holdt oppe under denne prøvelse. Forfatteren av brevet formaner sine lesere å følge i deres Mesters fotspor, "for," sier han (12:3) "akt på ham som tålmodig har lidt en slik motsigelse av syndere, så I ikke skal gå trett og bli motløse i eders sjeler."

I lyset av Kristen Videnskap, som den er skjenket verden gjennem Mary Baker Eddys skrifter, kan vi idag bedre vurdere fullt ut de umådelige velsignelser som er kommet til menneskeheten gjennem Guds makt som den blev anskueliggjort ved Kristi Jesu ord og gjerninger. Vi er enn videre bedre i stand til å forstå hvor bydende nødvendig det er å være trofast mot Mesterens lære, for vår egen skyld som for andres.

Mrs. Eddys opdagelse av det guddommelige Prinsipp som ligger til grunn for kristen helbredelse, var guddommelig inspirert. Det lys som kom til henne gjennem åpenbarelse, er ikke noget som det var lett å gjøre forståelig for den menneskelige fatteevne, men ved hjelp av det synlige vidnesbyrd om helbredelse og gjenfødelse var hun i stand til å klargjøre den dype betydning av sitt budskap. På grunn av Mrs. Eddys evne til å demonstrere sannheten av sin opdagelse til hjelp for andre, sluttet der sig til henne en hengiven skare tilhengere som har hjulpet til med å gjøre hennes lære kjent utover hele verden. Mrs. Eddys tro på sin læres udødelighet kommer til syne i det avsluttende avsnitt av forordet til Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, i hvilket hun sier (s. xii): "I Kristi kjærlighets ånd,—som en som håper alt, tåler alt,' og gleder sig over å bringe trøst til de sørgende og helbredelse til de syke,—overgir hun disse sider til ærlige Sannhetssøkende."

For mere enn to generasjoner siden åpenbarte Mrs. Eddy den Videnskap som skulde vekke verden op av materialismens drøm til livets åndelige kjensgjerninger, og utallige mennesker har samlet sig rundt hennes banner. Sent i det nittende århundre forutså hun en stridens periode, for hun skrev i *Science and Health* (s. 223): "Under, ulykker og synd vil tilta efter som sannheten gjør sine tilbakeviste krav gjeldende overfor dødelige; men syndens forferdelige dristighet tilintetgjør synden og bebuder sannhetens seier." En lignende advarsel finnes i Brevet til hebreerne, hvor det fortelles om den uundgåelige omstyrtelse av alt som er gjort av mennesker, forat "et rike som ikke kan rystes," kan komme til syne. Det er dette rike Kristen Videnskap lærer menneskeheten å søke å nå frem til idag. Og til tross for det ondes bestemte bestrebelse idag for å tilintetgjøre alt som efterhånden er blitt utrettet for å befri menneskeheten fra mental og legemlig trældom gjennem kristen oplysning, beviser Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn] i stadig høiere grad Guds, det godes, allhet og villfarelsens derav følgende maktesløshet.

I denne tid da den gamle tingenes orden er i ferd med å forsvinne og det onde synes å gripe om sig på det voldsomste, er det i sannhet en trøst å vite at i virkeligheten bare det guddommelige Sinns uendelige manifestasjon er nærværende, og at materielle og dødelige begreper er uvirkelige. Mrs. Eddy har fremholdt denne kjensgjerning for oss i alle sine offentliggjorte skrifter, og ved å studere hennes lære, forstå og praktisere den kan vi forvisse oss om riktigheten av den. Mens der ikke kan være nogen som helst rettferdiggjørelse for den hensynsløse ødeleggelse som den moderne krigsførsel har satt i gang, er det trøstende å vite at ikke én tøddel av Guds skapelse kan bli tilintetgjort, og at intet annet styre enn Hans kan bli grunnfestet på jorden. Det finnes allerede ren kristendom nok i menneskenes hjerter til å opmuntre utallige menn og kvinner til å motstå det ondes mentale og fysiske bombardement. Guds rike i disse heltemodige hjerter kan ikke rystes, for det er grunnet på den åndelige forståelses klippe; derfor er fryktens og løgnens flommer ute av stand til å rokke dem, og de kan ikke bli berøvet hvad de trenger for å tilfredsstille sine timelige og menneskelige behov i disse kritiske tider. Mrs. Eddy har vist, uten skygge av tvil, at det Sinn som var i Kristus Jesus, er med oss nu og til alle tider, og at dette Sinn er evig Liv. Det "rike som ikke kan rystes," er derfor det rike i hvilket Guds tanker og ingen andre er nærværende og mennesket gjenspeiler og uttrykker den guddommelige natur.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Winter Oranges

Golden balls
Nestling in dark leaves
On close-set branches
Warm with the sun.

Trees in the valley
Even set, in long deep rows
With loose soil, hot to the foot
Deep to the long tread.

Snow, touching the blue ceiling,
Wrapping the granite mountains
With white caps tilting
At the cloudless sun.

Golden yellow oranges
Warm to the folding hand
Breaking sweet to the mouth
And the earth-dry lips.

ETHEL WILSON

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New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1940

Beacon Hill's Graceful 'Black Lace' Recalls Yankee Ships of 150 Years Ago

By a Staff Photographer

Wrought Iron From the Four Corners of the World Now an Integral Part of Boston's Charm

Have you ever noticed the "black lace" on Beacon Hill?

It's the wrought iron that so gracefully forms balconies, window frames, "widow's walks," front entrance railings, fences and gates for the old rose and ivory houses.

Some of the iron is solid and heavy and plain in the Colonial mood. Some is airy and light, and fanciful to suit the Georgian style of plain surfaces with just a touch of decoration. Some is rococo and suited for a balcony in Seville.

This iron reflects an international picture, for it came from Spain, from England, from New Orleans, from every place in the world where Yankee ships sailed 150 years ago; for wrought iron made wonderful ballast in ships, and brought a fair price when landed at home.

1. A symmetrical bit of work catches the eye at 73 Beacon Street.
2. This fine doorway is enhanced by the iron scroll and plaque on the balcony. It may be seen at 61 Beacon Street.
3. An iron detail from a Bulfinch house at 87 Mount Vernon Street.
4. Probably Boston's oldest lamppost. It is on Mount Vernon Street, opposite Louisburg Square, and shows evidences of having been used for oil and gas before its present conversion to electricity.
5. One of the few remaining wrought iron tree guards. It is on Beacon Street.
6. This old bell, on a house in Public Alley 301, once called the slaves in from Southern fields.
7. This wrought iron sea serpent decorates a balcony in Louisburg Square.
8. A graceful, almost Moorish, iron window frame at 57 Beacon Street.
9. A porch railing of expertly wrought iron on Edwin Booth's old home on Chestnut Street.
10. A graceful arch across the driveway of a house attributed to Bulfinch at 89 Mount Vernon Street.
11. This fence, with its clusters of black iron grapes, came up from New Orleans as ballast in a Yankee ship more than a century ago.

Decline Shown In Bay State Relief Cases

Continued drops in the number of general relief cases in Massachusetts were looked for today as the month of November showed a sharp decline of nearly 5,000 cases from October.

In making this announcement, Public Welfare Commissioner Arthur G. Rotch gave as reasons for the drop the increased industrial and business activity and the defense program in the State.

November cases of this year totaled 52,530 compared with 57,274 in October, 1940, and 68,452 in November of 1939, Mr. Rotch said. The cost of general relief in November was $1,408,683, he said, comparing this with $1,506,403 expended in October and $1,882,795 in November of last year.

The number of old-age assistance recipients, he reported, increased from 86,425 in October to 86,743 in November. In November of last year there were 81,925 such cases. The cost of old-age assistance increased proportionately, Mr. Rotch declared.

New Earth Tremor Felt By Residents of Ossipee

OSSIPEE, N. H., Dec. 28 (AP)—An earth tremor shook dwellings in this district yesterday—center of two mild earthquakes which were felt throughout the Northeast during the past week. Only slight damage was reported.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight; Sunday cloudy, preceded by rain in the morning. No decided change in temperature. Lowest temperature tonight near 42. Moderate northeast winds.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy today with occasional rain and little change in temperature. Rain tomorrow.

Maine: Cloudy today followed by occasional rain in south portion and by occasional snow changing to freezing rain in north portion and little change in temperature. Rain tomorrow.

Winds: Eastport to Block Island —Gentle east winds over extreme north portion and gentle east increasing to moderate over central portion, and to fresh over extreme south portion; occasional rain today.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Strong northeast and east winds over central and north portions and fresh east, shifting to strong south winds over extreme south portion; weather cloudy, with rain over central and north and occasional rain over extreme south portion today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	39	New Orleans	52	52
Chicago	38	37	New York	43	42
Denver	31	30	Norfolk	63	51
Kansas City	33	32	Philadelphia	49	45
Los Angeles	58	56	St. Louis	38	37
Miami	69	64	San Francisco	53	52
Minneapolis	31	30	Washington	47	47

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., December 28.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:56 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 11:12 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Sunday, 11:46 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Monday, 11:59 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 4:49 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:49 p. m.

Tobin to Leave Sunday for Game In New Orleans

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is scheduled to board a special train tomorrow night for a week's trip to New Orleans, La., where he will attend the Sugar Bowl football game between Boston College and the University of Tennessee on New Year's Day.

The Mayor's party is reserving one car in the football special taking Bostonians to the southern city. City Treasurer James J. McCarthy and Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly are among those scheduled to accompany the Chief Executive. Mrs. Tobin is not going.

The Mayor and his party are to arrive in New Orleans Tuesday evening. The Mayor is scheduled to leave New Orleans after the game Wednesday for Washington, where he is to preside at a meeting on Friday. The meeting is one of a series being held by a subcommittee on fire prevention under the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Mayor Tobin is expected back in Boston Saturday morning, in plenty of time to attend his annual luncheon for members of the Boston City Council. He is to deliver his annual message to the Council the following Monday, Jan. 6.

Bay State Legislature Plans Speedy Session

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts' 152d Legislature will not take office until next Wednesday. Yet plans are already being formulated for an early prorogation, possibly by June 1.

Although the 1939 session of the General Court was not completed until late August and despite the multitude of problems confronting the incoming members, leaders entertain expectations that the 1941 docket may be cleared with considerable speed.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, who will be elected President of the incoming Senate, strongly believes that the 1941 session will be short.

Perhaps one of the reasons for such belief is the fact that numerous Senators and Representatives, well known for their dilatory tactics on the House and Senate floors, are not returning to Beacon Hill.

To gain early prorogation, however, leaders, including Senator Goodwin and Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, must exert considerable driving force to speed public hearings and legislative action on the numerous bills, the flood of which has started to flow.

Public hearings are expected to start late in January or early in February. From that time on the pressure for legislative speed will really be felt.

Seeks Speakership

Representative Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield believes in an early campaign. He is already seeking pledges from his colleagues for the House Speakership in the 1943 Legislature.

Representative Herter, who starts his second term as Speaker on Jan. 1 is expected to seek higher public office at the November, 1942, election, probably the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Therefore, Mr. Clampit, a member of the House since 1933, by his present activity, is testing the old "early bird" theory regarding the 1943 succession in the House.

Mr. Herter has been considered gubernatorial material for some time. His chance on the Republican escalator will come in 1942 when Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill makes his bid for the Governor's chair which Governor Saltonstall is expected to relinquish voluntarily after his second term.

Speaker Herter may have to vie with William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, for the Republican Lieutenant Governor nomination in 1942, because Mr. Hurley will be completing his third term as Treasurer, the maximum under the State Constitution.

City Council

As the New Year approaches, there is marked lack of interest at City Hall in the coming election of a President for the City Council for 1941. Explanation is that the re-election of Councilor William J. Galvin of Charlestown appears to be a foregone conclusion.

Contrasting with previous years when several members have usually canvassed vigorously their colleagues in search of votes, no Councilor so far has conducted a really active campaign to win the post.

Although some members may voice complimentary votes on the first ballot, some observers believe Mr. Galvin will be re-elected without the necessity of further ballots. He appears to hold a solid block of strength comprising possibly half of the Council.

Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase (R) of Back Bay is expected to vote for his only Republican colleague, Councilor Henry L. Shattuck. Councilor Michael J. Ward (D) of Brighton has also insisted he will vote for Mr. Shattuck because "it would add prestige to the Council." Mr. Shattuck has long been prominent in City and legislative affairs and formerly was Treasurer of Harvard University. His election as President of the Council, however, appears most unlikely despite his recognized comprehension of the City's problems.

Inauguration Salute

When the 19-gun salute is fired by Battery C, 101st Field Artillery, M. N. G., on Inauguration Day, Jan. 2, to announce the second inauguration of Governor Saltonstall, the Chief Executive will be following the precedent-smashing example of Joseph B. Ely when the latter started his second term.

Although it was traditional that no salute be fired when a Governor was being inaugurated for the second time, Governor Ely had a salute touched off at the start of his second term in 1933.

Edgar M. Mills

Chocolate Plant Arbitration Soon Decides Labor Point

Proceedings in the most important labor arbitration case that has come up in New England in years, as labor men see it—the arbitration growing out of last summer's strike at the big chocolate plant of Walter Baker & Co.—will probably be closed in February.

Henry Wise, attorney for the union, made this prediction today.

Arbitration was agreed on in terminating a week-long strike at the Dorchester concern which threw 750 production employees out of work.

The Baker company this year celebrated its 175th anniversary. It is the oldest chocolate manufacturing plant in the United States. This was its first strike.

Where Significance Lies

Mr. Wise declared the arbitration of unusual significance because of the importance of the corporation involved, the chocolate unit being one of the 37 or more varied plants of General Foods Corporation. Also, the standing of the arbitrators is exceptionally high. The third and deciding man, selected by spokesmen for the company and the union, is Prof. Sumner H. Schlichter, the distinguished labor economist at Harvard University.

In addition, the novel point at issue is the definition of the prevailing wage, Mr. Wise noted. Since the prevailing wage is proving a very complex subject, the findings of a board of this character may contribute to making use of the term in labor agreements clearer.

The board of arbitrators is composed of Howard Warren, vice-president and plant manager of the Minute Tapioca Company, another subsidiary of General Foods located at Orange, Mass., representing the company; Prof. Alfred Dwight Sheffield of Wellesley College, now retired, representing the union, a Federal labor union of the American Federation of Labor, and Professor Schlichter.

Professor Sheffield is one of the founders of the Institute of Pacific Relations, has worked with Sidney Hillman, and arbitrated a major water power controversy between the Niagara - Hudson Power Corporation and the Province of Ontario.

What Are "Prevailing Wages"?

As attorney for the company, General Foods delegated Lester E. Waterbury, one of the top men in its law department in New York City. The union designated Mr. Wise, a Boston attorney who has appeared for labor in many cases and is now chairman of the Cambridge Housing Authority.

The question which is being arbitrated is whether the company has conformed to its own policy to pay wages equal to or better than those prevailing for similar work under similar conditions in the communities in which the company operates.

Parole Report Asks Reforms Of Solid Type

"Any legislative program to place parole on a sound footing in Massachusetts must be on a broad basis which includes all the elements of a good parole system," Henry J. Mascarello, Executive Secretary of the United Prison Association of Massachusetts, declared today.

Calling attention to the final report of the Special Commission which, since May, 1939, has been investigating pardons and parole in the Bay State, Mr. Mascarello said, "Unless the incoming Legislature adopts all of the recommendations of the Commission there will still be shortcomings in the system. It is not enough to have a quasi-judicial, long-term Parole Board (as proposed by the Commission) unless the other elements of the administration are functioning properly."

The "other elements," Mr. Mascarello said, are classification of prison inmates and supervision of parolees.

Extensive Case Records

The Commission report strongly urged an intensive study of the classification and case work program now being carried on by the Division of Classification of the Department of Correction.

Considered by penologists one of the most important phases of rehabilitative work, the Department of Classification, by keeping extensive case records and making exhaustive investigations into the history of the prisoner, provides valuable information for determining which men are ready for parole.

These tasks, the Commission report states, have been accomplished, but only by much overtime work by conscientious but overworked staff members and at the sacrifice of quality and completeness of their work.

"Not only are complete case histories now lacking," the report continues, "but the staffs now have great difficulty in keeping up with the routine work of initial interviews, investigations, and preparation of transfer and parole summaries and reports on pardon cases."

Political Interference

Chief cause of such shortcomings, the Commission found, lies in the personnel situation and is directly traceable to political interference with the Division of Classification and the Department of Correction during the years 1935 through 1937.

Terming classification and case work the first essential of a good parole system the Commission has urged the removal of unqualified political appointees still in the Division.

The remaining essential of good parole—the supervision of parolees—finds further shortcomings in Massachusetts with parole agents carrying case loads far in access of the number considered desirable.

Total case load in Massachusetts, not including women parolees, is approximately 1,500, the Commission report states. The number handled by individual parole agents—there are 17 of them—vary from 66 to 125, with an average of 86 for the year 1939.

The job of a parole agent must not be viewed as custodial only, experts declare. Unless the parole agent is able to do real rehabilitative work with the parolee he is not fulfilling his function. It has been estimated that a case load of 50 is about the most one man can handle and do his job properly.

Copeland With Symphony

The Arts in Boston

In the construction of Mozart's Symphony in A Major (K. 201), which was performed at the Boston Symphony Concert under Serge Koussevitzky in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, there discloses itself a certain conversational treatment of themes which the classic composers resorted to more rarely than they might have. It is a question and answer method, with one part of the orchestra inquiring and another part replying. It has a lively quality of give and take that pleases for the moment, to say the least. It represents a balance of forces, a reciprocity of action, and an exchange of comment that catch the attention of listeners and keep them looking ahead for what comes next. The device was regarded in old times, perhaps, as weak and as leading to reiteration and monotony; and possibly it was a resort of popular tune-makers which was too much used and which wore itself out. But where it survives, as in this work, and as in Beethoven's G Major Piano Concerto, for another example, it is plenty charming.

The A Major Symphony of Mozart is quite a taking piece anyway, reminding a hearer of his opera scenes here and there. It almost seems to be written to words in these dialoguing passages. An odd sort of movement in it is the minuet, which gets as far away from the stately dance of that name as it can, and becomes a sort of prediction of the Beethoven scherzo.

George Copeland, taking a hand in the holiday program, read off the solo part of the Mozart Piano Concerto in E Flat Major (K. 482) in a manner so informal as to cause the occasion to seem more like a chamber music meeting than a big orchestral session. Indeed, the whole first half of the afternoon had the freedom and genuineness of something improvised and off the record.

For the last half, the Boston Symphony assumed those Russian characteristics which have been drilled into it by Dr. Koussevitzky and played music of Moussorgsky and Tchaikovsky. An audience never knows how near it gets to Moussorgsky, and must always wonder if it is not closer to Rimsky-Korsakoff, his editor, than to him. But that no doubt matters little. The prelude to "Khovanstchina" is a delight in any event, and a hazard, too—the score so open as to seem ready at any instant to fall apart, and yet so firmly threaded as to hold safely. Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" will remain for long a great closing piece. Cymbals are nowhere more adroitly clashed, nor is harp anywhere more beguilingly plucked than in the measures that form the Fantasia's climax.

W. P. T.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Final session of the Modern Language Association of America at the Hotel Statler, section meeting, 2:30 p. m. Discussion groups at 2 and 3:45 p. m.

Conference sponsored by the Secondary Education Board on Modern Languages opens Hotel Statler, 6 p. m. Conference continues through Monday afternoon.

American Association of Teachers of French, twelfth annual meeting in the Lobby Salon of the Hotel Bradford. All-day session.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, 3:30 p. m.

Music at the Gardner Museum, Fenway, Boston, Robert Giddings, pianist; Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; Leo Litwin, accompanist, 2 p. m.

Prof. Arthur Prudden Coleman of Columbia University lecturing on "Poland's Imperishable Glory," at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, 3 p. m.

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on Dutch and Spanish Paintings by Miss Adlow, 3:30 p. m.

At Ford Hall Forum, Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, speaker. Subject: "How France Collapsed," 8 p. m. Open to the public

Monday

Everett W. Stephens, former professor at Anatolia College, Thessalonika, until the outbreak of hostilities in Greece, will discuss the importance of Greece in Near East relations, College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 3 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Dec. 30
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Dec. 30

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by recording.

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Ouster Faces Red Teachers In N.Y. Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Members of the teaching staffs of New York City colleges and public schools will be ousted from their positions if found guilty of Communist or subversive activities, William C. Chanler, Corporation Counsel, promised when the case against six City College teachers came before Justice Benedict D. Dineen of the State Supreme Court, yesterday.

The teachers have been charged in testimony before the Joint Legislative Committee investigating the schools with being Communists and having tried to spread Communist doctrines among their students, and of having attended secret meetings held with a view to disrupt the smooth operation of City College.

The teachers are Dr. Howard Selsam, Assistant Professor of Philosophy; Maurice Ogur, tutor; Dr. Harry Slochower, Assistant Professor of German; Dr. Frederic Ewen, Assistant Professor of English; Murray Young, instructor of English, and Dr. Elton T. Gustafson, instructor of hygiene. All of them have filed affidavits denying they are Communists.

"If the charges against the college professors are substantiated—and I do not want to prejudice the matter here—I will certainly advise the Board of Higher Education that these facts constitute cause for removal, and I feel that the Board will agree," Mr. Chanler told Justice Dineen.

Osmond K. Fraenkel asked permission to enter the case as counsel for the teachers and presented briefs and oral arguments to this end. His application was taken under advisement by the Court.

The Court denied permission to intervene to the Civil Liberties Union, the New York College Teachers Union, the Teachers Union, the National Lawyers Guild, and the Greater New York Industrial Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Justice Dineen reserved decision and gave Joseph Goldstein, attorney for the plaintiff, Irving B. Cohen, who filed a taxpayer's suit, until Jan. 10 to offer additional briefs and opposing counsel until Jan. 15 to submit answering affidavits.

Geographers Scan American Trends

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 28 (AP)—A Michigan educator told the Association of American Geographers in session here today that only two of the Latin-American Republics "have what we would consider democracy . . . but it would be wholly misleading to call the others totalitarian."

Dr. Preston E. James of the University of Michigan faculty identified the two democratic Republics as Costa Rica and Colombia, and asserted that if the others "are dictatorships, they are home-grown ones."

Not one, Dr. James added in a paper prepared for the Association, "has anything like a European system."

Most South American countries, he pointed out, put rigid restrictions on immigration in the 1930's.

Maritime Commission Ships Answer to Britain's Needs?

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The 10-year shipbuilding program of the United States Maritime Commission may give Britain the ships she needs to overcome the growing German submarine menace. Proceeding swiftly and efficiently, this program is now turning out fast, modern freighters at the rate of at least one a week and this is of direct and immediate importance to the British Government.

It means that during the past two years or more the United States has been training men, conditioning shipyards and gearing machinery to the rapid production of just that type of ship which Britain most needs. It also means that the United States is steadily replacing its largely over-age merchant marine with new and efficient ships, thus theoretically releasing a comparable number of older ships for sale to Britain.

It means further that, although present regulations forbid the sale of any Commission-built ship to a foreign power, it is quite probable that this regulation might be relaxed under the President's arms-loan plan if the British maritime situation became more serious.

Original Goal Surpassed

In the nearly three years since the program actually got under way in January, 1938, the Commission has signed contracts for some 180 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 1,422,841 gross tons. Starting slowly, the program gradually picked up speed until by Dec. 1 of this year 55 ships with a tonnage of 457,929 tons had been put in service. Officials expect that nine additional ships will have been delivered this December.

In addition to the 55 delivered by Dec. 1, the keels of 63 more ships have been laid. Twenty-eight of these latter ships had already been launched on the first of the month and were being outfitted at dockside.

According to the present program, which may well be capable of some acceleration, 70 ships should be delivered to their owners during the coming year, thus indicating that the Commission is already appreciably surpassing its original goal of 50 new ships a year. The aggregate tonnage of these 70 ships is expected to be around 500,000 tons.

Less Than 12 Months

At the present time, the Commission program, combined with the huge Navy expansion program and what private building is now going on, is utilizing every available American shipyard way that is in condition. Officials estimate that the average time from keel-laying to delivery of a Commission-built ship is slightly under 12 months.

Discussing the benefit which Britain might be expected to derive from the Commission program, officials point out that every new freighter put into service should theoretically replace a freighter now in use. Actually each new ship is said to do more than this, since their speed and efficiency enable two Commission-built ships to do the work of three average ships now in use.

The impetus in American shipbuilding induced by the Commission's program will aid the British in their efforts to mass produce freighters here, it is held. Although the latest British order for 60 will have to be filled in shipyards yet to be built, American workers and industry are believed to be much better trained and equipped to handle this due to the three years of Commission activity.

Built for High Speed

While the Commission's rate of ship production does not equal the rate of current British loss, it would go a considerable way toward meeting this, especially when combined with the ship-building program which Britain hopes to sponsor in this country.

The Commission's ships are, however, slightly handicapped for the British convoy service, since they are built for speeds considerably greater than those attained by the convoys now crossing the North Atlantic. It is presumed, however, that their speeds would fit them for quick solitary dashes across the Atlantic, especially during the winter months when there are heavy fogs.

Three main types of freighters are now being turned out by the Commission. The C-1 has a gross tonnage of 5,028 tons and is capable of 14 knots. It is either steam or diesel propelled. The C-2 has a gross tonnage of 6,200 tons and makes 15½ knots under average sea conditions. It has both types of propulsion. The C-3 has a gross tonnage of 7,886 tons and can do 16½ knots and is built with both steam and diesel propulsion.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:00 p. m.—"Schoolbell Rings."
7:15 p. m.—Musical program.
7:30 p. m.—"Looking Starwards."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

For Sunday, December 29
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek program.
4:00 p. m.—Feature to be announced.
5:00 p. m. — Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

Today on Short Waves

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Automobile Club, OAX-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Dance Music, DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Tarogato Recital, accompanied by Rudi Suranyi and his Gypsy Orchestra; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"For the Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Popular Songs, JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"In My Opinion." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Dance Music with the Marimba, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"London Calling". Summary of Week's Programs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, Dec. 29
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 14.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Compositions by Johann Strauss, Ilona Tamas, singing, Irmé Steranial, piano; Budapest Opera Orchestra; News in English, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Instrumental Music, JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.78 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—Songs of the Air Force, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.5 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad these programs are subject to change.

Hughes Honored for Ideal of Tolerance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Democratic rule by the majority will preserve liberty only as the majority hold sacred the basic individual rights of man regardless of race or creed—this is the personal dictum which Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes gave to the Nation last night in accepting a citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews for his contribution to the improvement of human relations.

The Chief Justice declared that only as democracy frees itself from its mental enemies from within will it be strong enough to resist its physical enemies from without.

He named those mental enemies as rancor and bigotry, racial animosities, and intolerance, and he described them as more "dangerous than any external force because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort."

Justice Hughes spoke at a private ceremony at his residence. Present were Dr. Arthur H. Compton of Chicago and Roger W. Straus of New York, Co-Chairmen of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Basil O'Connor of New York, who represented Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University, also a Co-Chairman; and Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, President of the National Conference.

Co-operation for Justice

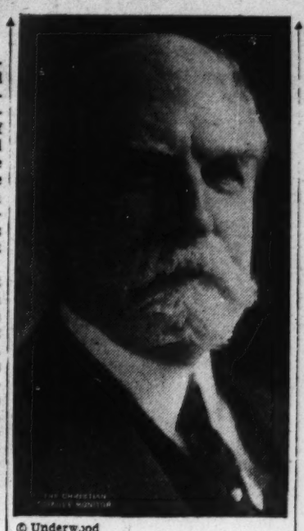
The text of Chief Justice Hughes' remarks follows:

I wish that Newton Baker and Dr. Cadman were here to share with us the privilege of this occasion. You have very generously referred to my part in the founding of this National Conference and I am deeply grateful that I had the opportunity to join in this organized effort to promote a continuous and effective expression of the sentiment which vitalizes our democracy.

Popular elections express the will of the people, but back of that will must be the true democratic spirit which alone can save us from the excesses of rule of force. Liberty cannot be conserved by majority rule unless the majority hold sacred basic individual rights regardless of race or creed, so that, along with our differences of view, political and religious, we have a deep and abiding sense of human dignity and worth and hence of our capacity for friendly co-operation in pursuit of common ideals of justice.

Rancor and bigotry, racial animosities and intolerance, are wholly incompatible with co-operation. They are the deadly enemies of true democracy, more dangerous than any external force because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort.

This National Conference is devoted to the promotion of national unity—the unity of a free people with that respect for individual rights which makes possible the attainment of our common ends. I congratulate the members of the National Conference on its notable success in directing the thought of the American people to this essential objective and I trust that in the years before us, with the increasing need for that effort, the conference will have a constantly widening influence.



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Chief Justice Hughes
Brotherhood Week in February to honor Conference Service.

Brotherhood Week

The citation awarded the Chief Justice read:

Charles Evans Hughes is eminent among those whose influence has encouraged Americans of all religious faiths not to hold aloof from one another, but, through conference and co-operation, to sustain the spiritual and ethical standards of the Nation. Advocacy of national unity is among the many services that the Chief Justice of the United States has rendered to his country and to mankind.

Chief Justice Hughes has always exemplified the ideals of justice, understanding, friendliness and co-operation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews. In 1928 he was one of the founders of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He thus contributed of his statesmanship to the creation of machinery for conference and education in interfaith relations.

At this moment in history, when the natural rights of men and the spiritual values treasured by all religious groups are denied in many parts of the world, the American people do well to reaffirm those rights and values and to recognize the support that has been given to their maintenance in America by the championship of Charles Evans Hughes.

Realizing the debt that these United States owe the Chief Justice for his contribution to the improvement of human relations, the National Conference hereby designates Brotherhood Week, the week of Washington's birthday, 1941, as an occasion when that indebtedness may fittingly be acknowledged.

In token thereof the National Conference of Christians and Jews presents this citation to Charles Evans Hughes.

The Chief Justice was one of three Christian leaders who, with Newton D. Baker and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, organized the National Conference of Christians and Jews in 1928.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00	"Country Journal"	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Country Journal"	Music, Stock Market	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Songs of Your	Farmers' Union pro-	"Cal to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45	Heart"	gram; speakers; United	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	States Army Band	News Service	'This Wonderful World'	'Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Studio talk	Farmers' Union program	Stamo Collectors; talk	George and Dixie, songs	'Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Saturday Revue;	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zaras Marimba Melodies	Jimmy Rogers' Orchestra	Alexander, Thiede Con-
1:45	Chas.; Hector's Or.	dorf"; interviews	Recorded Time	Recorded BBC News	ducts
2:00	Interl'de for Strings	Metropolitan Opera:	Music for Everyone	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ed Parseley and His
2:15	This Is My Land	Donizetti's "Daughter of	Music for Everyone	Description of Blue-Gray	Saddle Pals
2:30	Brush Creek Follies	the Regiment," with	"New England Toast to	football game, by Bill	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	Lily Pons and Salvatore	You"	Terry, from Birming-	Five Star News
3:00	"Time to Take It	Baccaloni; Gennaro	Southwestern Serenade;	ham, Alabama	Studio Orchestra
3:15	Easy"	Papi conducting	orchestra and vocalists	Description of Blue-Gray	Studio Orchestra
3:30	News; "Old Vienna"	Metropolitan Opera;	Paul Laval's Orchestra;	football game, by Bill	Studio Orchestra
3:45	Sports Preview	Donizetti's "Daughter of	vocalists	Terry, from Birming-	Studio Orchestra
4:00	Bull Session: 'Amer-	the Regiment," with	Campus Capers: Clarence	ham, Alabama	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	ican Contribution'	Lily Pons and Salvatore	Fuhrman's Orch.; songs	Description of Blue-Gray	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Songs	Baccaloni: "Entr'acte";	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	football game, from	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45	News Preview	Rex Maupin's Orch.	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Birmingham, Alabama	Melody Mirror
5:00	Buffalo Presents	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Buffalo Presents	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Edwin Duchin, Or.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. to the Colors	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Music: orch.; vocalists	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Sports Program	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance
6:30	News; Elmer Davis;	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Dance
6:45	The World Today	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	'People's Platform';	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Alpineers
7:15	informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Football Preview	Five Star News
7:30	Report to the Na-	Sugar Bowl and Rose	Dramatic sketch	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	tion	Bowl Prevues	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club";	'Concert Hall of the Air'	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Week-End Jamboree
8:15	quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards.	Week-End Jamboree
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Truth or Consequences";	Socarras, flute and orch.	Jerry Sears' Orchestra
8:45	chestra; War news	interviews; music; sk.	quiz program	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Song of Your Life; Harry	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Harold M. Fleming	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Listeners' Playhouse; 'Sire	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Boston Olympics-Balti-
9:45	"Saturday Night	de Maletroit's Door'	ty's Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	more hockey game, from
10:00	Serenade	NBC Symphony Orches-	Station E-Z-R-A; com-	"Chicago Theater of the	Boston Garden, by John
10:15	Public Affairs	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	edy sketch	Air"; Marion Claire,	Reilly and Jay Wesley,
10:30	Male Quartet	conducting	Studio Speaker	soprano, in operetta,	Olympics-Baltimore
10:45	News of the World	NBC Symphony Orches-	Eddie LeBaron's Orch.	"New Moon"	Five Star News
11:00	Weather; News	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	"Hawaii Calls"	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:15	V. Monroe's Orch.	conducting	Local news; weather	"Hawaii Calls"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
11:30	V. Monroe's Orch.	News; Music; Weather;	Draft talk; Emil Cole-	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"
11:45	V. Monroe's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	man's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00	Press News; "Ma-	War news; Music	War News; Organ Re-	Radio Carolers	
8:15	tinata"	Instrumental trio	cital, Dr. E. Courboin	Radio Carolers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	Melody Mart	
8:45	Circle'	'Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Mart	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Alexander Kirilloff
9:15	"Over the Hill"	"Coast to Coast on a	Vocal-Instrum'nt quartet	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Religious Service
9:45	Wings Over Jordan.	gram	loists; orchestra	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	National Youth Ad-	Southernaires; Negro	'Chills and Thrills";	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45	ministration Orch.	Male Quartet	Guitarist-Xylophonist	Church service	Service of The Mother
11:00	News; "News and	News; Musicale	Music; "Rhapsody of	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church, The First
11:15	Rhythm"	Irving Miller's Orchestra	the Rockies"	Church service	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	Luther-Layman Singers	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Baptist	entist, in Boston,
11:45	Oliver J. Hart.	Weather; Musicale	Youth"	Church service	Massachusetts
12:00	News; weather	Four Polka Dots	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall Symphony	"Concert Album"	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; Jan Peerce,	"Concert Album"	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	tenor; chorus	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Program
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall Symph. Orch.	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Program
1:30	Twelve Crowded	News	"On Your Job"; drama-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
1:45	Months	"A to Z Novelty"	tization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
2:00	Twelve Crowded	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:15	Months	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:30	News; 'Flow Geh-	"Tapestry Musicale"	University of Chicago	Symphonietta	Music of the Masters
2:45	tly, Sweet Rhythm'	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	Symphonietta	Music of the Masters
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Gals-	Chas. Dant's Or.; songs	Religious Drama	Zelma Larson's Music
3:15	Symphony Orch.;	worthy's "The Pigeon"	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Religious Drama	Zelma Larson's Music
3:30	Dimitri Mitropou-	Great Plays: Gals-	Andrew Summers, songs	Young People's Church	Zelma Larson's Music
3:45	los, conductor	worthy's "The Pigeon"	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larson's Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Twentieth Century	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15	Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade	Azaleas
4:30	A. Spalding; H. Jep-	News; "Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow"; drama	"Playtime on the Air"	Hockey game: Olympics-
4:45	son, soprano; orch.	Tony Wons' Orchestra	"The Shadow" drama	Concert Album	River Vale, from Bos-
5:00	"Design for Happi-	Movian Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Au-	The Musical Steelmak-	ton Garden
5:15	ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santora, yodeler	ditions of the Air	ers'; variety orchestra	Olympics-River Vale
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	"Hidden Stars"	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	MacLeod Gospel Mission
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"	True"; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	MacLeod Gospel Mission
6:00	Silver Theater;	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng	"Double or Nothing"	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	"The Shining Hour"
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious Hour; dramati-
6:45	with Gene Autry	program; orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	zation
7:00	"Melody Ranch"	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	"Russell Bennett's Note-	Gospel songs
7:15	News of the World	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	book"	"The Continentals"
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	Nativity Poem: Charles	"Bandwagon"; Lawrence	News Service	Greek War Relief, talk
7:45	ter; drama	Dant's Orchestra	Welk's Orch.; guests	Wythe Williams	"Swing Time"
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangled Theater:	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	ter; drama	"Green-Eyed Monster";	Dickson; orchestra	Air, S. Theodore Granik,	cal Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock	"One Man's Family";	Presidine's	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	Holmes"; drama	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album"
9:00	Lawrence Tibbett;	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chorus; orchestra	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	Address by Pres.	Address by President	Address by President	Address by President	George MacFarland's Or.
9:45	F. D. Roosevelt	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Franklin D. Roosevelt	George MacFarland's Or.
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; Griff Williams'	Plays by Raymond Rich-
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Orchestra	mond
10:30	News; Weather;	"Good Will Hour"; John	"Deadline Dramas"; I.	Raymond Scott's Orch.	News Service
10:45	Songs of the Islands	J. Anthony, director	Wicker, Bob White	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Dance Orchestra	Football News; orchestra	Local news; Weather	"Radio Newsreel"; from	"Let's Dance"
11:30	Temple Ohabei	Johnny Long's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	London; recorded	"Day's End"
11:45	Shalom Choir	Johnny Long's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kcWMEX-204m
11:00	'Charlie-Jessie' sk.	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	'Singing Strings'	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	'Harvey and Dell'; music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Red Cross talk; music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"	'Highlights, Halftones'	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Transcriptions	Dramatic sketch	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Music; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather Report
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian string music	'The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	'Stage Stars'; interviews	"Carnival"	Don Dewhirst, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Three Suns"	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cheer Up Gang"	ducts"; soloist; orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Georgia Mae, songs	'Hymns of All Churches'	Cedric Foster, news	"Drama of Food"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Is Anybody Home?" sk.	Frank Ross, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Francis Craig's Orch.	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Ralph Paul's Orchestra	Studio Orchestra
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	Studio Orchestra
3:30	News	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio Orchestra
3:45	Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio Orchestra
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	Boston Speech School
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Rose Bowl Kickoff	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"University Life"	Melody Mirror
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Luncheon; songs	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"University Life"	'Yester-Thoughts" organ
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Network; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Gir

Conant Values 'Golden Mean' As 'True Spirit of Democracy'

Expressing his belief that the "true spirit of democracy is founded on the golden mean," Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, in welcoming the Modern Language Association of America to Harvard yesterday, warned that the "golden mean is the hardest thing in the world" to be maintained.

"This," he asserted, "is the first and foremost doctrine which we in our colleges and universities should seek to inculcate in our students.

"The golden mean is, in a sense, illogical," Dr. Conant continued. "But more important, it is hard of realization. It is a way of life. It implies a choice of values made, yet also a wide choice of values still to come. It implies wide divergence in many loyalties—yet one all-embracing loyalty, for no nation was ever united by blasphemy or sneers."

Pointing out that the choice and guardianship of eternal and spiritual values is the primary reason for existence of universities in the democracy and their ultimate reason for survival, the Harvard head said that "in these days it cannot be proclaimed too loudly."

"It is not enough to announce this program and then arrange a Sunday School picnic," he said in calling attention to the difficulties that come when attempts are made to translate these general sentiments into specific proposals that require action.

Value of Conflicts

"One must be prepared from time to time for a knockdown, dragout fight, but it is only by the presence or absence of such conflicts that one can measure the true vitality of an academic community of scholars.

"Today we are re-arming with frantic efforts in this country to defend democracy; but what does this word mean?

"To most people it means not what the political scientists have told them, not even the historians, but a vast nebulous mass of overtones which have been heard unconsciously as our future citizens were exposed to the written or spoken word.

"Democracy can mean anything from a dictatorship of the proletariat to a preservation of the status quo. It can mean a belief in the divine right of 51 per cent of the voters to alter in any way at any moment all laws and customs.

"Or it can mean the continuation in power in some locality of a privileged class. We are not arming to defend a particular form of representative government. We may at some later time wish to modify our highly complex governmental pattern.

Defense of Principles

"But most of us would believe we were arming to defend certain principles embodied in our constitutional form of government.

"First of all are the civil liberties of the individual, summed up in the Bill of Rights. Second would be the political machinery which enables the mass of the people to decide through elected representatives on major issues. Third, the written laws and constitutions which, together with tradition, protect the rights of the minority on the one hand, and prevent sudden gusts of popular opinion from altering the structure of society on the other.

"Democracy as interpreted by some of those who love to mouth this word has been a false shield to cover the aims of revolutionists. The Constitution has also been a false shield for others. It has been proclaimed as all but divine, all too often, by those who seek under its protection only to hold their own personal privileged positions."

John A. Waltz, professor-emeritus of German at Harvard, was elected President at the business meeting which followed the speaking program. Other officers elected included Frederick M. Padelford, Professor of English of the University of Washington, first Vice-President, and Rudolph Schevill, Professor of Spanish of the University of California, Second Vice-President.

Cats Express Mixed Meows At Rehearsal

Flashlight bulbs flared like lightning. Cats blinked. Cats looked bored. Cats flapped their tails in temper.

It was a cat show rehearsal at Horticultural Hall yesterday—a "preview" of the 36th Champion Cat Show scheduled for Jan. 23 and 24. Catdom's aristocrats reluctantly posed for the press, energetically coaxed by their owners who whistled, crackled paper, or dangled rubber mice to make sure that the cats were "sitting pretty" for the cameraman.

Proceeds of the show this year will be turned over to the Arlington Branch of the British War Relief Society, according to the announcemnt of Mrs. Ralph T. Mabie of Sharon, President of the Boston Cat Club and show manager for this year. Mrs. Walter Lee of Wollaston is chairman of publicity.

Mrs. Laura Graham of Tarpon Springs, Fla., one of Cat Fanciers' Association judges, will come to Boston to pick blue-ribbon winners out of approximately 150 specimens of the "best" in Boston cats.

Persians, Siamese, Abyssinians, Manx, Burmese, Tortoise-sheil, and numerous varieties of short-haired household cats will be among the breeds represented at the show.

Civil Service Fills Call For Defense Posts

Continued from Page 1

on the tenth floor of the Federal Building, handled 68,000 requests of information. In December—because of the holidays, he thought—this fell off to approximately 30,000. But even this figure was three times the average number of monthly requests before the defense program began, it was pointed out.

The situation, which both Mr. Foley and Mr. Mitchell said was "improved," was at least in part due to seasonal lay-offs in private industry, and increased advertising of the available jobs, they said.

Some Needed Artisans

Neither official looks for any breakdown in defense production, despite the fact that highly skilled workers are not on hand when needed. Currently, New England arsenals, navy yards, and other Army and Navy work centers need 179 men for technical work. These include machinists, toolmakers, anglesmiths, flangeturners, toolgrinders, diesinkers, and gaugemakers.

"Defense is foremost at the present time," Mr. Mitchell stated, "but our other work goes on. And is likely to increase," he added, "if the Ramspeck bill passes, giving the President authority to put governmental agencies not now under civil service on the civil service list."

He also pointed out that there is an excellent opportunity for young college graduates in the present need for trained men. In answer to a question why labor objects so greatly to any emphasis on collegiate requirements for civil service work, Mr. Mitchell said that only 4 per cent of the jobs filled by civil service carry college training requirements.

Yule Tree Tops Most of Boston

Boston's tallest Christmas tree is 300 feet high!

Why, that 80-footer on Boston Common can't even hold a bulb to the sky-high evergreen that tops the skeleton tower of the New England Mutual Insurance Company on Boylston Street.

Actually it is only 13 feet, but we still maintain that it is 300 feet high. It is lighted, too, with a 500-watt bulb blazing like a great star from the very top, and some 60 bulbs of 100 watts each glowing in red and white among its branches.

"Just a collective expression of the Christmas good will of the Turner Construction Company and the New England Mutual," was the way a member of the Turner Company described it. No one seemed to know just exactly where the idea originated—"guess a lot of us had it at the same time."

Anyway, it reflects the season's good wishes of some 300 workers now employed on the building, as well as the working force of the New England Mutual which expects to occupy the building "some time the early part of next fall."

J. B. R.

Resigned Auditor Gets Maine Post

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 28 (AP)—Former State Auditor Elbert D. Hayford of Farmingdale, who resigned at Gov. Lewis O. Barrows' request last spring during investigation of Maine's financial situation, has been approved by the Governor and Council as special investigator for the Emergency Municipal Finance Board.

By virtue of his post as Auditor, Mr. Hayford was formerly a member of the Board. Because of that, the Board said Mr. Hayford's services were invaluable in obtaining data "laying the groundwork for basis of equity proceedings" in towns under State control.

[The Board, by request, is empowered to take over municipalities which face financial difficulties.]

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 3:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Hard Way," by Allen Boretz, a new comedy. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and New Year's Day.

Wilbur—
"Flight to the West," by Elmer Rice, featuring Betty Field. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Revue

Shubert—
"Crazy With the Heat," starring Willie Howard and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. George Copeland, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Christmas in July," with Ellen Drew and Dick Powell. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Murder Over New York." Sidney Toler. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Mozart." 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:45. "March of Time—Mexico." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"No, No, Nanette." Ann Neagle. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "Romance of the Rio Grande." Cesar Romero. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Kenmore—
"Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 6:30, 10. "I Want a Divorce." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"North West Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Youth Will Be Served." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"The Thief of Bagdad," Conrad Veidt, Sabu, and June Duprez. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:15. "Blondie Plays Cupid." Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 9:12 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10. "Where Did You Get That Girl," Leon Errol and Helen Parrish. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:50, 11:20.

Scollay—
"North West Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Youth Will Be Served." 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Labor and Defense," "Flag of Humanity," "Travels," "Diary of a Racing Pigeon," "Sport—Skiing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Thief of Bagdad," Conrad Veidt, Sabu, and June Duprez. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"London Before the War," "Latest March of Time," "Beautiful Bali," "Nurse Clara Barton," "Henry Busse and Orchestra," cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Let George Do It," George Formby. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Tremont—
"Great Waltz," Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:35. "Gulliver's Travels." 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8:10.

Uptown—
"The Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Thunder Afloat," Wallace Beery. "Wagon Train," Tim Holt and Ray Whitley. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Preston Foster. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Seven Sinners," M. Dietrich. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Mystery Sea Raider," Carole Landis and H. Wilcoxon. 2. Continuous from 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Military Academy." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "East of the River." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Margie," Nan Grey and Tom Brown. 2:05, 6, 8. "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:30, 6:30, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:50, 5:14, 8:10. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 3:41, 6:46, 9:51.
Cleveland Circle: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Jon Hall. "Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. 3 and 7:45.
University: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Christmas in July." 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker and Patsy Kelly. "That Gang of Mine." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. 3:55, 6:03, 9:14. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. 1:30, 4:45, 7:49.
Dorchester: "Before I Hang," Boris Karloff. "Stage Coach War." 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. 2:50, 6:15, 9:20. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:40, 5, 8:10.
Strand: "Escape" Norma Shearer. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1-11.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Pride of the Bowery," with the East Side Kids. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride." 3:23, 5:58, 8:33.
Park: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:50.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 2, 5:43, 9:21. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 4:13, 7:56.
Hyde Park: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Old Swimmin' Hole." 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien and Gale Page. 2:30, 6, 9. "Out West With the Peppers," Edith Fellows. 4:05, 7:35, 10:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 4:47, 8:04. "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:57, 6:14, 9:31.
Mystic: "Saps at Sea." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:45, 6:10, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Triple Justice," George O'Brien. 3:31, 8:33, 9:30. "Wallaby of the Islands," George Huston. 2:25, 5:27, 8:24.
Orpheum: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "King of Royal Mounted." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." 4:45, 7:55. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. Continuous from 1-11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Saps at Sea." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Knute Rockne, All-American," Pat O'Brien. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "The Long Voyage Home," Thomas Mitchell and John Payne. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Arise, My Love," "Cherokee Strip." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau and Alan Hale. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Ann Miller.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Meet the Wildcat," Ralph Bellamy. "Three Men from Texas."
Strand: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Laddie," Tim Holt and Virginia Gilmore.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Carolina Moon," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.
Capital and Ball Square: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 2. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Two Girls on Broadway," "Mystery Sea Raiders." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Wildcat Bus," Fay Wray and Charles Lang. "Boys of the City." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "East of the River," Bruce Bennett and Florence Rice. "Secret Seven." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.
Broadway: "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Wildcat Bus," Fay Wray. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," Sidney Toler and Joan Valerie. 2:19, 8:04. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 3:45, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. Continuous from 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:45.

WATERTOWN SQUARE: "Golden Gloves," Richard Denning and Jean Cagney. "You're Not So Tough," Dead End Kids and Nan Grey. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "A Walt Disney Revue." 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Long Voyage Home," Thomas Mitchell and John Payne. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 2:15, 5:01. "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby." 4:26, 6:45, 10:11.

All Kinds but Kilkenny

By a Staff Photographer

Cat Club Prepares for Annual Exhibition

Mrs. Ralph T. Mabie, President of the Boston Cat Club and manager for the 36th Champion Cat Show to be held Jan. 23 and 24, presents "Judy-Jump-Ups," a silver Persian. Judy is not only a frequent prize winner but mother of several blue ribbon offspring.

New Wooden Fishing Trawler One of Largest Built in Years

Log of the Port of Boston

Construction of what is said to be the largest wooden fishing trawler to be built in recent years is progressing rapidly at the Snow Shipyard, at Rockland, Maine. It is to be christened in March, and named Belmont, after the custom of the owners—Irving Usen Company of Boston—to name their vessels after cities and towns of Metropolitan Boston. By May the craft is expected to be ready for fishing operations.

Because the National Defense Program has brought so much work to shipyards that those making steel vessels are unable to accept new orders for delivery within two or three years, minimum, the fishing industry is turning back to wooden vessels, which served so well in the days of sail and of "Captains Courageous." During recent years all big trawlers were built of steel.

The new Belmont, to be commanded by Capt. Gudmundur Johansson, now on the trawler Brookline after serving the company for 10 years, is of the same size as the steel trawler Arlington—115 feet long, 23 feet beam, and 11 feet 9½ inches deep. The pilot house will be of steel. A 500-h.p. Diesel engine will be installed, and every modern facility known to marine architects will be part of the equipment of what will be the flagship of the Usen fleet. The company has five steel trawlers now in service, the Winchester, Arlington, Newton, Brookline, and Cambridge.

India Sailings

Demand for freight space from India to the United States is so great that additional sailings are being scheduled to augment regular service. Isbrandtsen-Moller Company, Inc., announce two extra sailings to Boston and other North Atlantic ports, the Bor from Cochin, Jan. 6, and the Princ Andrej, from Calcutta Jan. 10.

New Oil Barge

Another vessel has been added to the fleet of the Boston Fuel Transportation, Inc., according to Capt. George Kimball, head of the company. It is the modern steel oil barge Hall, No. 10. The new craft has a capacity of 210,000 gallons of oil, and will be renamed the Chelsea, in harmony with the company policy of naming its craft after cities and towns in Metropolitan Boston. The purchase brings to 20 the total number of tugs, barges and tankers engaged in transportation of petroleum products for this company, said to be the largest fleet of its kind owned and operated in New England.

Old Ships Sold

With the American Export Lines already operating a number of new ships—units in their $30,000,000 building program—the older ones that are being replaced by modern tonnage, are being sold as fast as they can be released. The Exermont has just been disposed of by sale to the Parry Shipping Company, at an undisclosed price. This vessel is another of the "Hog Islanders" built at the time of the first World War. The steamer Excello was sold to the States Marine Corporation several weeks ago.

'Sub' Warning

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Navy cautioned shipping to navigate with caution and keep a lookout for periscopes off Portsmouth, N. H., during January. The department said a United States submarine, which it did not identify, would operate in the vicinity from Jan. 2 to 31.

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Word Experts Will Discuss 17 Languages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28—Experts in the languages which men have spoken since the beginning of time will meet here at the invitation of Brown University on Monday and Tuesday of next week, when the Linguistic Society of America holds its seventeenth annual sessions to discuss the latest developments in the science of the spoken and written word.

Thirty-seven papers will be presented to the 100 delegates expected from all parts of the country. The language scholars will weigh topics dealing with 17 different languages, ranging from primitive Indo-European and Hittite to Icelandic and American Indian.

Two of the papers will be on the progress of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada. The Atlas, which has its headquarters at Brown, is the first attempt at a comprehensive survey of English as it is spoken on this side of the Atlantic.

Among the others taking part in the meetings will be Prof. Alfred J. Kroeber of the University of California, president of the society; Dr. Yen Ren Chao of Yale, Chinese linguistic authority; Prof. C. F Voegelin of DePauw University, known for his American Indian language studies; B. L. Whorf of Wethersfield, Conn., who has deciphered Aztec and Mayan inscriptions; Prof. Albrecht Goetze of Yale, Hittite scholar, and William B. S. Smith of the Columbia University Press, linguistic geographer of Brittany.

The meetings will be held at the Providence Biltmore Hotel and at Brown University.

Bill Asks Mass. Pay Tube Deficit

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts would assume the entire annual deficit incurred through the operation of the Sumner Tunnel under legislation filed yesterday by Representative-Elect Charles Miller (R) of Boston, for the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance.

Under the bill, any Sumner Tunnel deficit would be financed from the State Highway Fund. During the past two years the State has distributed to the City of Boston $50,000 annually, to help finance the Sumner Tunnel deficit.

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Harvard Man Heads New Group For Defense by Aid to Britain

Lease of arms to Great Britain by the United States was wholeheartedly indorsed by the recently organized Committee to Defend America of Belmont in a letter sent to President Roosevelt.

The Committee, headed by Prof. A. James Casner of Harvard Law School, was unanimously indorsed by the officers, advisers, and subcommittee chairmen.

It urged the stepping up of production and new forms of aid to Britain and called for prompt sacrifices by capital and labor.

"We believe," the letter said in part, "that production must be accelerated in every way possible, and we trust that that end will be served by the creation of the Office for Production Management for Defense. . . .

"We strongly approve your proposal for lease of arms to Britain; and we believe that this should be rapidly supplemented by other measures designed to bring early succour to the beleaguered British. Brilliant successes in Africa and Greece must not blind us to the fact that the central menace remains—in the air, against Britain itself, on the sea against British shipping. Adequate replacement of British losses in these areas of conflict can come only from America.

"We, the officers, advisers, and sub-committee chairman of the Committee to Defend America, Belmont, Massachusetts, unanimously urge clear recognition that a crucial stage in the present conflict has now been reached. We urge that every effort be made to step up production and to advance the defense program. We urge that the administration weigh at once further means of making aid to Britain more effective. We clearly recognize that such a policy exposes this country to certain risks, but we believe these risks to be far less than others to which we shall surely be exposed if we fail to act promptly."

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SECOND FLOOR—STORE FOR MEN

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Modern Argentine Composers

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Musical development in Argentina is as rich as geographic expansion and material wealth. The center of musical activities is the capital, Buenos Aires. It possesses a celebrated opera house; it has hundreds of music conservatories and schools, and most of Argentina's creative composers dwell there. There is a wealth of popular music, of which Buenos Aires is a recipient and dispenser. Celebrated Argentine dances originated somewhere in the jungle, or in the rural interior, but they are made known to the world through the cabarets of Buenos Aires, from where they spread over the world.

German, Italian, and, more recently, Russian musicians have for a long time settled in Argentina as composers, teachers, conductors, singers. Their influence is beneficial in many respects. They have educated a new generation of native musicians and taught them the elements of the art. This influx of European learning has, however, its reverse side. Argentine composers, particularly those of the first generation, formed strong European habits in music. They quoted, rather than absorbed, native rhythms and melodies. Only with the second generation of native-born composers did national music of Argentina acquire a recognizably individual manner of speech.

These new composers use the legends of the country and its history as subject matter of their operas and symphonies, and they do it in a new way. They are not necessarily modernistic in the sense in which this word is usually taken. Musical evolution is not graduated by the number of dissonances employed. New harmonic usage is not expressed by the relative number of consonances and dissonances, but is found in the new freedom of combining the elements of melody, harmony, and rhythm.

The sources of musical composition in Argentina, as in every country in South America, are folk songs of the rural population. These folk songs and rhythms and their modes form a background, a stencil on which to embroider. The embroidery is done in the large cities. Thus the inspiration comes from the country itself, from the uneducated masses of people. Then the articulate and learned musicians dwelling in the large cities arrange this simple music in an art form.

The dean of Argentine composers is Albert Williams, author of seven symphonies, numerous symphonic poems, and other works. In his musical background he harks back to the European tradition. However, he makes use of native folk songs, and many of his symphonic works have a definite program reflecting the spirit of Argentina. Often the titles themselves, such as "Suite Argentina," "Sonata Argentina," indicate his desire to build a national music, even though these compositions are entirely European in their harmony and form.

One of the Italian emigrants who has completely identified himself with the cause of national music of Argentina is Pascual de Rogatis (born in Italy on May 17, 1881). As early as 1910 he wrote a symphonic poem, "Zupay," inspired by an aboriginal legend in which he turned the corner toward the creation of modern national music for Argentina. His method of treating simple folk themes is more congenial to their nature than the conventional harmonization of the European school.

But De Rogatis does not confine himself to Argentinian folklore. His opera "Huemac," which he conducted at its first performance in the Colon Theater in Buenos Aires in 1916, is derived from the folk legend of Mexican Indians, the ancient Toltecas. The action of his more recent opera, "The Bride of a Heretic," takes place in colonial Lima, in Peru. This opera was presented in Buenos Aires in 1935. As far as the harmonic idiom is concerned, he combines the simple, ancient motives of the Indians with a modern technique. In this he breaks with operatic tradition, which follows established musical forms and conventional operatic formulas, and which fits the subject matter and the native chants into prefabricated harmony.

Ricardo Rojas, the Argentine author, has this to say about Pascual de Rogatis:

* * *

"He is a true Indianist, which is to say that he contributes to the revival of the spirit of ancestral America, which has not vanished, although it has necessarily changed in its form. De Rogatis draws on the indigenous tradition not only as subject matter that appeals to his intelligence, but also as a melodic power which appeals to his artistic sensibility. This does not mean that he is a musical folklorist, but rather a musician who imparts a new inspiration to the primitive material. He does not seek local color by the use of actual melodies but descends into the depths of our race, seeking in musical archaeology of the American Indians the source of the ancient chants. By his artistic power he then combines these motives with a new architecture of sound, unrolls a phrase in ways that are novel, and enriches the song with new tonal colors withal preserving the authentic spirit of ancient song through all the embellishments of a modern technique. His harmony is perhaps European, and so is his orchestration; but the origin, the idea, and function of his melos belong to our country."

This characterization is here quoted at length as a fine exposition of what a truly national musician should be, regardless of whether Pascual de Rogatis justifies the specifications.

A composer of Italian extraction, Arturo Luzzatti, born in Turin on May 24, 1875, has written several operas, one of which, "Aphrodita," was performed at the Colon in 1928. He is active as a professor of counterpoint in Buenos Aires, and as such is an educational force in Argentine music. As composer, he follows the Italian tradition.

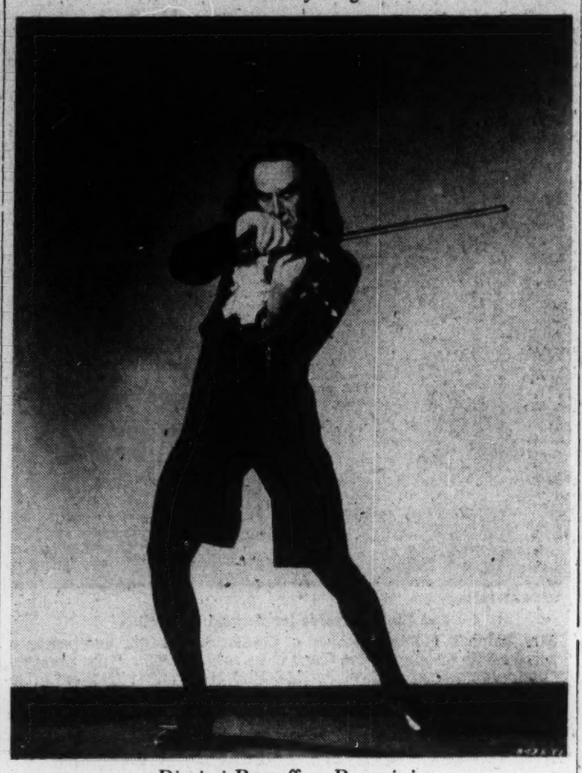
* * *

Felipe Boero was born in Buenos Aires on May 1, 1884, and studied in Paris. He wrote an opera, "Tucumán," produced at the Colon in 1918, in which he made use of native material both in subject matter and in melodic content.

Gilardo Gilardi was born in San Fernando, Argentina, on May 25, 1889. He has written several compositions in the national idiom, notably the "Legend of Urutau," an opera which was produced at the Colon in 1934. He has also written a "Sonata popular argentina" for violin and piano, and numerous songs in the national spirit. His idiom approximates that of early European modernism.

Constantino Gaito was born in Buenos Aires on Aug. 3, 1878. He is primarily active as a composer of choral music and as teacher. Raul H. Espoile (born Jan. 25, 1888, at Mercedes) and Enrique M. Casella (born Montevideo Aug. 1, 1891) are composers of songs.

(This is the first of two articles on modern composers of Argentina)



Dimitri Rostoff as Paganini

In Michel Fokine's new ballet based on the violinist's career, which is in the repertory of the De Basil Ballet Russe, now tenanting the Fifty-first Street Theater in New York, and shortly to go on tour.

At the Piano

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

One of the few advantages of listening to music over the radio is the impersonality of the medium. Some musical problems at any rate present themselves more specifically than in the concert hall, where the eye is always apt to interfere with the ear. In listening to a vocal recital the other day, for example, one became increasingly aware of the accompanist—through his musical absence. Probably he was not altogether to blame for the fact that apart from passages for the piano alone it was a matter of the voice, the whole voice, and nothing but the voice, all the time. Stripped of "supporting company," the songs became rather like Hamlet played only by the Prince of Denmark. As on many other occasions one began to wonder why the radio so seldom offers us first-rate accompanying? Is it the fault of the "mike," the musician, or the sound engineers? The balance—as in broadcast orchestral music—is scarcely ever satisfactory.

We are all familiar with that modest unobtrusive individual who walks onto the concert platform in the shadow of a singer, fiddler, or cellist. Having achieved a considerable degree of invisibility, his whereabouts are duly indicated on the program by the words, "at the piano." After perhaps a casual glance in that direction the audience, speaking generally, promptly forgets his existence. We never, by the way, see a singer described as "at the voice" or a violinist as "at the violin"—perhaps because the process is often only too obvious. It is safe to say that no one gets more fun out of a recital than the accompanist—provided, of course, the recital giver knows his or her job. The bigger the artist the greater the fun—and probably the better he will be accompanied.

* * *

Although the experiment is indispensable, the first-rate accompanist has to be born, not made. What, broadly, is his function? He is given a single line, fluid and evanescent, to which he has to supply harmony or counterpoint composed in a different medium and expressed by a different technique. Put another way, if the melodic line is thought of as being one-dimensional, the harmony or counterpoint may be regarded as two-dimensional, or a sound plane, in relation to that which Sir Walford Davies has ingeniously defined as a "time-area" or the "musician's canvas." This may seem an obscure way of describing a very simple and obvious musical fact, but it emphasizes the accompanist's need of a sense of "musical space"; in other words, a field of musical attention wider than that necessary to or given by the average soloist. To continue the metaphor, the adjustment of the vertical, or harmonic, to the horizontal, or melodic, demands an almost architectural sense of proportion. How often do we hear a melodic line floating about unattached to any really audible means of harmonic support.

One of the most formidable obstacles to a true unity between a song or a violin solo and their accompaniment has already been mentioned—the difference of medium. The tone of the voice and the violin is sustained, that of the piano is percussive. Custom has inured us to this clash of medium but to the sensitive ear it is always there. Fully to realize the difference in character one has only to hear a passage in a vocal or a string quartet repeated on the piano. The tactful accompanist—familiar phrase!—attempts a compromise by adopting a keyboard technique less percussive than that of the solo pianist. Much, of course, depends on his sense of tonal qualities and "color." Some players are far more successful than others in "matching" the tone of the soloist. Here again balance must not be overlooked. Paradoxically enough, a high, light voice can often carry more weight of accompaniment than a baritone or a bass, with their thicker sound. The same is true of the violin and cello.

* * *

For "color" the supreme test of the accompanist is the orchestral part of a concerto arranged for piano. Despite the edict of Sir James Jeans and the irrelevant experiments of Hart, Fuller, and Lusby of the University of Pennsylvania—who all overlook the essential element of "relation"—a player with a strong sense of "color" can evoke orchestral effects, where another presents what might be a very badly laid out piano accompaniment.

By "ensemble" most people mean the ensemble of rhythm. We are all familiar with the accompanist who believes that his first duty is "to follow." Perhaps this belief originally sprang from the fact that he follows the soloist onto and off the platform. The sad thing is that, although he is still trying, he has never yet caught up his soloist. "Following" proscribes any genuine ensemble, of which the simple secret is—rhythm. If a soloist and his accompanist feel the rhythm of what they are interpreting, together, this part of the ensemble looks after itself. When—this must only be whispered—a soloist's rhythm is weak, an accompanist can do something, if not much, to stimulate it. As children and circus horses know, rhythm is singularly contagious. Nine times out of ten the soloist who is always grumbling about his accompaniment has only his own lack of rhythm to blame. His accompanist sits there expecting only the unexpected. How can he offer his best or provide those other essentials, already mentioned, of a true ensemble? As Von Bülow said, "In the beginning was rhythm."

Much could be said of other aspects of a fascinating and unselfish art, such as the difference between vocal and instrumental accompanying, the importance of "atmosphere," knowing when to take the initiative, and so on. But perhaps enough has been glanced at to encourage interest in the self-effacing artist of whose work it may be said that the better it is, the less it, and he, are noticed. What if the credit goes to another? Art, like virtue, is not a credit system.

America in London

By Harold Hobson

London

A quarter of the cast of "Diversion" at Wyndham's Theater—the first show, not a revival, to open in the West End after the Blitzkrieg—consists of Americans. In other words, Miss Dorothy Dickson and Mr. Walter Crisham are two of its brightest stars.

Miss Dickson has been in England for the best part of 20 years, and she tells me that, when the mass air attacks on London began, not for one moment did she consider leaving the country. The temptation to do so must have been considerable, for America offered not only a refuge from bombs, but also the possibility of continuing a career for which it seemed that England would afford few opportunities for some time.

The prospect of unemployment is, of course, one that all London theatrical artists have had to face in the recent past. Mr. Ivor Novello says that there are more than 3,000 players out of work in London today, a figure considerably higher than has been reached before in modern times. Nevertheless, the personnel of the theater has not been discouraged by these adverse conditions. Players have thrown themselves with zest into the task of helping in the war.

Ralph Richardson, Frank Lawton, Robert Douglas, and others joined the fighting services immediately on the outbreak of war, and many other players have followed their example since. Hugh Miller, who was trained as an engineer at Durham University in his youth, is manufacturing munitions. Some players have gone out as far as Iceland to amuse British troops quartered there; and Miss Dickson is herself a remarkable example of what the American contingent has been doing over here.

She early joined the Committee of Refugees of England, which looks after the interests and welfare of about 200 French youths of 16 or 17, who escaped from France to England to help the cause of General de Gaulle. Among other of the Committee's protégés are Belgian fishermen who crossed the Channel in trawlers and small boats. Stragglers kept coming in until quite recently, successfully defying the espionage of the German forces. These fishermen are now quartered in Cornwall. The money for this work comes from America.

When the Blitzkrieg started, this committee began to look after the needs of English refugees, and took over a house at Iffley, near Oxford, to provide sanctuary for the mothers of young children rendered homeless by air raids. On the morning that I saw Miss Dickson, she had been down to Stepney to arrange for 50 oil stoves to be taken into homes where the gas supply had been bombed out of action.

Miss Dickson is also on the committee of the William Allen White Society and is a prime mover in the effort to establish in London a club for American volunteers who have come over to help the British cause. There are other American players concerned in this venture. Vic Oliver is to be the club's vice-president, and Claire Luce is on its committee. These things are typical of the effort the theater is making to pull its full weight in the present crisis.

Art During the Holidays

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The exhibitions of the moment are, with one or two exceptions in a formal vein, predominently light and informal. Designed for gaiety, they include much that is clever and entertaining. This applies not so much to the work of well-known artists who frequently exhibit in the galleries, but to illustrators, caricaturists and others, who at this time of the year appear popular with many art buyers.

The Walker Gallery, for instance, has been having a show of humorous work by Richard Taylor, whose drawings are familiar to readers of the New Yorker. Ludwig Bemelmans, author and illustrator, is another humorist, whose water colors and sketches are being exhibited at the Julien Levy Gallery. Not events of importance, but entertaining in a somewhat sophisticated style, these exhibitions, along with others of comparable humor and cleverness, afford an interesting commentary on the trends of exhibiting.

* * *

On the more substantial side the holiday season is offering several art events of interest. The Christmas festival is honored, for example, by a show of religious art at the Cloisters, a branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The theme is the development of the Christmas story in art, and numerous variations of the subject are shown as determined by different accounts of the story and by social changes.

Another holiday observance is the installation of a large Nativity group of the school of Rossellino in the main entrance hall at the Metropolitan. As this group not only approximates life size but is realistically colored, the effect it produces under a tall canopy topped with a valance of gold and red velvet is both dramatic and charming. In the presentation of the group beauty in art is combined with imagination.

* * *

One of the best shows yet presented by the Society of American Etchers is approaching the close of its run at the National Arts Club, with much success attending it. The usual prizes were taken and a section of miniature etchings proved a novel feature, some of the latter depicting fully developed landscapes and figure subjects in prints the size of, or only a little larger than, the largest postage stamps. The quality of the show, however, could not have been what it was without the skillful and often vigorous work of artists who are much alive to the best possibilities of the etching medium—artists such as Kerr Eby, John Taylor Arms, Isabel Bishop, Ernest D. Roth and Irwin D. Hoffman, among others. This show of more than 200 subjects also tended through a large number of sales to prove the continuing popularity of the print medium.

Half a dozen one-man shows continue through the lull from Christmas to New Years. Jay Connaway's exhibition of Monhegan Island marines at the Macbeth Gallery, consisting of about 35 paintings and sketches, is one of the most vivid. This shows much new development of the pictorial side of his work and much vigor and freedom in style. While Connaway seems to prefer painting the ocean in all its simplicity of mass, movement and color, he has also a pictorial sense which brings into view landscape and figures. Several of his best subjects are coastal scenes with the sea pictured in rough moods and stormy weather.

There is also at the Babcock Gallery an interesting show of genre subjects and portraits by Douglas Gorsline. A former pupil of the Miller class at the Art Students League, Gorsline carries over into his painting some of Miller's manner, showing much skill in a firmly realistic style. His liking for picturesque feminine types is well shown in the display, and there are several figures painted with simplicity and charm.

Chicago Opera Season Closes

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

With a performance of Wagner's "Walküre" the Chicago Opera Company closed its season, Dec. 14. Taking them as a totality, the representations that have been given during that season have been admirable, and some—like Strauss' "Salome" and "Rosenkavalier" and Montemezzi's "L'Amore dei Tre Rè"—have been equal in worth to the best that the organization has set forth in all the 28 years of its activity.

* * *

The interpretation of "Walküre" was, if not brilliant, worthy of commendation. It had such well-schooled Wagnerian artists as Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior in its cast, and the Sieglinde of Maria Hussa was excellently sung and effectively acted. Fred Destal's Wotan scarcely suggested the ruler of Walhalla, and the timbre of Sonia Sharnova's vocalism seemed to cause Fricka to be more shrewish than ordinarily Wagner expected her to be. It is the orchestra, however, that is the chief glory of "Die Walküre" and, probably due to Mr. McArthur's inexperience as a Wagnerian conductor, the orchestra at this final performance was not much more than moderately good.

A gathering which tested the capacity of Orchestra Hall attended the concert given there by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dec. 12, a concert in which Fritz Kreisler set forth the solo part of the G minor Violin Concerto by Max Bruch and the Fantasie on Russian Themes by Rimsky-Korsakoff. The distinguished visitor had no reason to complain of the cordiality with which he was received by his audience, nor, indeed, of the admirable fashion in which Mr. Lange and the orchestra supported his performance. Mr. Kreisler played Rimsky-Korsakoff's composition with no little brilliance, but the work itself is of minor value—a fact which accounts for the infrequency of its interpretation.

* * *

Mr. Lange presented a novelty at the beginning of the program, a Symphonic Overture by Remi Gassmann, a local composer. The work was well worth presentation, for Mr. Gassmann, who was a pupil of Paul Hindemith, demonstrated that he has excellent ideas, as well as the technical ability to make the most of them. The remainder of the program was made up of the beautiful Intermezzo in Delius' opera, "A Village Romeo and Juliet," which its composer entitled "The Walk to Paradise Garden." Conductor and orchestra read this with moving eloquence, and the concert closed with Tchaikovsky's E minor Symphony.

Mitropoulos in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Orchestral concerts of more than ordinary interest have been going on in Carnegie Hall. The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, had on the evening of Dec. 17 Paul Robeson as soloist. The eminent negro baritone was heard first in excerpts, spoken or sung, from the final scene of the O'Neill-Gruenberg opera, "The Emperor Jones," including the spiritual "Standin' in de Need of Prayer," and secondly in part of the Tsar's last monologue and also in Varlaam's song from "Boris Godounoff." The orchestral numbers were the "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

As was to be expected, Mr. Robeson proved eloquent when voicing Brutus Jones, but in the Russian pieces (which he sang in Russian) he was singularly inexpressive. Indeed, to the listener who knew no Russian and had no previous knowledge of Moussorgsky's music drama the Tsar and Varlaam might have been mistaken one for the other. Mr. Ormandy, for his part, led a performance of "Don Juan" that rushed by at such a pace you could hardly hear the music for the speed. Only an orchestra of outstanding virtuosity could have given what was asked of it.

* * *

With the Philharmonic-Symphony Society Dimitri Mitropoulos, the Greek conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony, began a month's guesting on the evening of the nineteenth and led his second program at the matinée of the twenty-second. Mr. Mitropoulos never had conducted before in Carnegie Hall, though he had been in New York as a broadcast conductor for the NBC Symphony.

His introductory Carnegie Hall program was divided between Beethoven and Richard Strauss. From the former his choice fell on the second "Leonore" Overture, which is neglected here in favor of the third, and the Fourth Symphony, which is by no means neglected. But the selection from Strauss was again a comparatively neglected work, the "Symphonia Domestica."

On this occasion Mr. Mitropoulos, dispensing, according to what is said to be his wont, with desk, score, and baton, but not with a vast amount of varied physical exercise, impressed judicious listeners through his obvious assurance and the military precision he obtained from the players. Thus, the fugue in the "Symphonia Domestica" was done with extraordinary clearness.

But the same breed of listeners found less to admire in the continual overstatement or understatement, whether of dynamics or of pace, that characterized his reading of the Beethoven numbers and impeded their natural flow. Nor was the lack of richness in the orchestral tone agreeable. However, the majority of the audience revelled in the tremendous sonorities unleashed in the Strauss work and at the end cheered that offering.

On Mr. Mitropoulos' second program the "Symphonia Domestica" reappeared, but was played by no means so well. The first half of the program comprised three fugues from Bach's "Art of Fugue" in an orchestral arrangement by one Georg Darmstadt and the first local performance of "The Coliseum at Night," from "Two Impressions of Rome," by Frederick Woltmann, a native of Flushing, Long Island, who was present to make his bow.

* * *

It seemed to some hearers that in the Bach fugues Mr. Mitropoulos was so bent on distinctness of utterance that the forest, once more, was lost in the trees. His attention to detail, in these two concerts, was not only at the expense of the general pattern, but even of more immediate relations. The Woltmann piece really received the most satisfactory performance at the matinée, and it is a worth-while piece of its kind, rather in the austere vein and orchestrated with skill.

Metropolitan Opera was the provider on the evening of the twentieth of a "Pelléas et Mélisande" and on the following afternoon of a "Don Pasquale" which, for opposite reasons, deserve attention. The "Pelléas," an inheritance from the revival late last season, proved once more how futile it is to try to put on the unique Maeterlinck-Debussy work with a misfit production. Alexander Kipnis, though a distinguished artist, is nevertheless out of his element as Arkel, and so, emphatically, is Helen Jepson as Mélisande. Moreover, Erich Leinsdorf reads the score as if he were dealing with "Tristan" or "Parsifal."

Authentic French, essential to this work, was dispensed only by Raoul Jobin and John Brownlee. Mr. Jobin, a French-Canadian tenor who has had professional experience in France, had appeared at the Metropolitan once before—last season as Des Grieux in "Manon," and with reasonable success, but not as Pelléas. If poetry and romance had little part in his Pelléas, he was dramatically intelligent, sang musically, and proved an admirable diseur. Mr. Brownlee, without suggesting greatness in a role that Hector Dufranne and Vanni-Marcoux have adorned in this country, was, however, the best of the cast.

Of the revival of "Don Pasquale," unheard at the Metropolitan since March 29, 1935, little but praise can be spoken. First of all was the magnificent impersonation of the tragi-comic hero by Salvatore Baccaloni, the Metropolitan's bulky new basso buffo. Under his leadership the singing-actors constituted a real team, making up through the spirit and smoothness of their ensemble for any individual shortcomings.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 1,272,710
1940 volume to date 204,460,912
1939 volume to date 259,143,803

Steel, Copper Shares Lead Further Rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The year-end rally made further slow progress in the stock market today under leadership of steels, coppers and industrial specialties.

Advances of fractions to more than a point were in the majority near the second hour. Transactions hit a lively pace, with year-end adjustments of accounts and trades for tax purposes contributing much of the activity.

The gainers included U. S. Steel, Phelps Dodge, American smelting, Southern Pacific, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, U. S. Gypsum, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Kennecott and Chrysler.

Prospects of more business expansion in 1941 were cited in brokerage circles in support of a buying policy. War news added little to what was previously known about the international situation.

Further data on Christmas trade indicated wide gains at leading industrial centers over last year. The Federal Reserve Board reported department store sales for the week ended Dec. 21 in the Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond and St. Louis reserve districts were 11 to 18 per cent larger than in the like 1939 period. The national gain was 7 per cent.

Trade sources rated December automobile and truck retail sales the best for any comparable month since 1936.

Business analysts noted industry was rounding out the year at the highest levels in at least a decade. Steel mills in the Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, and other centers were expected to finish the year near top 1940 operating levels on the rebound from Christmas week curtailments.

Contributing to improvement in national purchasing power was a moderate increase in cash returns to the farmer. The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimated farm cash income in the first 11 months totaled $8,258,000,000 against $7,717,000,000 in the corresponding 1939 months.

Corporate Bonds Gain

A handful of utility loans cut across the grain of a generally improved corporate bond market today.

Many foreign dollar issues pointed ahead although most gains near the end of the short session were confined to less than a point.

Low priced rail liens took the play again by continuing their year-end rally.

Against a background of huge stocks of goods to be moved in 1941, buyers bid up such loans as Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Erie 5s of '75, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s, and N. Y. Central 5s.

Also higher were Western Union 5s of '60, Youngstown Sheet 4s, and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

In the minus column were international Telephone 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Portland General Electric 4½s and Goodrich 4¼s.

Foreign issues up included Japan 5½s, Milan 6½s, Peru 6s, German 5½s of '65 and Italy 7s.

Widespread Drop In Rates in War Risk Insurance

NEW YORK (AP)—Widespread reductions in war risk insurance rates, particularly for United States flag ships, were announced to ocean shippers by American Marine Insurance Underwriters.

"The British successes against Italy are largely responsible for the reductions," explained an underwriter's official. "Great Britain apparently is making a drive against Italy which is intended to permit part of the Mediterranean fleet to be released for Atlantic service.

"In addition to this phase of the international shipping picture is the fact we have discovered most losses are taking place in the actual combat zones where American flag ships do not travel. It may be said that these reductions summarize our experience of the war thus far."

The underwriters announced: "On exports to Alexandria via Suez, and on exports to Red Sea ports via Cape of Good Hope, which were quoted at 10 per cent, the rate has been reduced to 7½ per cent, which is the same as the rate on imports.

"On shipments to Portugal, Spanish Atlantic ports and Gibraltar, the rate by U. S. flag vessels on both exports and imports has been reduced from 2 per cent to 1½ per cent and the rate on other neutral flag vessels has been reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent."

War risk rates on exports to certain sections of Africa by U. S. flag ships have been reduced from 2 per cent to 1½ and 1¼ per cent, depending on situation. Other reductions were made on shipments to Australasia, the East and the Far East.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Dec. 26 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $19,333,060.42 ($24,892,746.01); expenditures $104,659,901.01 ($92,812,044.89); net balance $2,033,527,470.87 ($2,512,374,580.76); working balance included $1,293,536,375.44 ($1,895,101,326.90); customs receipts for month $25,982,987.06 ($24,379,620.56); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $2,884,097,323.47 ($2,722,614,931.97); expenditures $5,005,471,042.24 ($4,682,838,863); excess of expenditures $2,117,464,618.77 ($1,960,823,931.03); gross debt $44,998,142,740.17 ($47,928,184,884.40); decrease under previous day $600,785.78; gold assets $21,937,376,983.02 ($17,814,190,596.37.

Waco Aircraft Net Up

CINCINNATI (AP)—Waco Aircraft Co. reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $74,240, or 51 cents a common share, compared with $4,562, or three cents a share, in the preceding 12 months.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	3	50⅝	50	50⅝	Dec27
60	34⅛	Acme Steel (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	−1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	14	6½	6¼	6⅜	− ⅛
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	21½	21½	21½	Dec20
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	25	40½	39⅝	39¾	− ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	25	4⅛	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	26	½	½	½	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	9	8¾	9	+ ¾
14⅝	8¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	20½	20	20	
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	19	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ½
12¾	8¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	163	162⅞	162⅞	−1½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	10	10	10	− ⅛
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	3	12½	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	17	7	6⅞	7	
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	Dec27
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	9	36	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Dec27
18	9⅛	Amal Leath pf	7	15	15	15	Dec27
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	46½	46¼	46½	+1½
21	12¼	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	9	15⅛	15	15⅛	− ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	14	59½	58	59¼	+ ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	9	7⅛	7	7	Dec27
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	12	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	28	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	21	86½	85¼	86½	+1¼
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	182	182	182	− ¼
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	19	30½	30	30	+ ⅛
66	34	Am Car & F pf	9	61	61	61	
23½	18½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	9	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	119½	118¾	119½	Dec27
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	7	5	5	5	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (1½e)	5	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1	1	
6⅝	2½	Am European	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
24¼	9¼	Am&FP$6pf1.20k	3	12½	12¼	12½	Dec27
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.40k	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3	3	3	+ ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	− ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	29¼	29½	29¼	Dec12
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	50⅜	50½	50½	− ¼
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	22	22	22	
6⅝	⅜	Am Internat'l	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Dec27
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Dec17
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	17	16¼	15⅝	15¾	− ⅜
92	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	3	91	90	90⅜	− ⅞
14⅞	10	Am M & F (1.80)	10	12¼	12½	12¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	3	18⅞	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	27	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4⅓k)	13	43	44½	44¾	+ ¼
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3⅝k)	6	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	84	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (1¼e)	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (1½e)	12	8	8	8	+ ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	17	43⅞	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	155	154½	154½	− ½
70	45¼	Am Snuff (3a)	8	50¼	50¼	50¼	
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1⅛e)	14	26¾	26⅛	26¾	+ ⅝
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	8	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	12	12	12	Dec24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	13⅛	13	13	
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	73⅞	72¼	72¼	− ¾
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	26	167½	166½	166½	+ ⅛
89½	66¾	Am Tobacco (5)	9	71	69½	71	+1⅛
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	20	70¾	69½	70¾	+ ⅜
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152	151	151	Dec26
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	39	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
101½	83¼	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	+2⅜
12	6	Am Woolen	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf(7k)	14	57½	56½	57¼	+1⅛
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	6	54¼	53	54¼	Dec27
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	75	27½	26⅜	26¾	
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	12	13½	13⅜	13½	− ⅜
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec26
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec26
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅞
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec26
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	24	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	5	52⅜	52	52¼	+1¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	N V 1⅜
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (2e)	17	28⅞	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (.3e)	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
9½	3⅜	Artloom (½e)	2	5½	5½	5½	Dec27
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	6½	6½	6½	
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80¼	80½	80¼	Dec27
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23k)	3	86	86	86	Dec24
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34⅝	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	64	18	17½	17¾	+ ½
64½	39½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	5	61½	58	61⅛	+3⅝
23½	9¾	Atl Coast Line	16	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	4	13	14¾	14¾	−1
22½	9¾	Atl G&W In pf	2	16¾	16¾	16⅝	− ⅛
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	24⅜	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec24
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	19	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49	48¾	48¾	Dec27
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	68	68	68	−1
8⅝	4	Atlas Tak	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec26
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec17
8⅝	4	Aviation Corp	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	91	18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
6⅝	2¾	Balt & Ohio	27	3½	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	4⅜	4½	4½	
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	8½	Barber As (1½e)	13	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	5	7	6½	6½	Dec27
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	17	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
25⅜	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	30	25½	25	25¼	
36¾	26¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ¾
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	22¾	22½	22½	
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	121½	120½	121½	Dec27
9⅞	4¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	18	33⅞	33½	33¾	− ⅛
22½	17¼	Benef I L (1.35e)	2	19¾	19½	19½	− ¼
56¾	49¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Dec18
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30¼	30	30	− ⅛
93¼	63½	Beth Stl(5e)	43	86	85½	85⅞	+ ⅞
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	131	131	131	+ ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25	24⅜	24	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¾e)	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	11	18¼	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	3	29¾	29½	29½	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	− ¼
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	13	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	13⅞	Borg-War (1a)	12	19¼	18⅞	19	
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	10	⅞	¾	¾	
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35½	35½	35½	
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	3	12⅛	12	12	− ⅛
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	21	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
41½	27	Briggs&S (3½e)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Dec27
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43½	43½	43½	+1
4¼	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	10	6	6	6	
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	5	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	29¾	30	Dec27
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	22	22	22	− ½
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	7	12	12	12	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.40e)	8	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	5	33⅜	32⅝	33⅝	+1⅜
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	32¾	32⅝	32¾	Dec24
21⅝	12½	Burling Mill(1a)	9	18¼	18	18	
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	24	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec26
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Dec27
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	19	18½	18½	− ½
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¾	9½	9½	− ⅜
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	11	11	11	
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	14	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
19½	11	Camp Wy (1.25e)	9	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	21	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	15	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	4	37	37	37	
6	3	Capital Ad A	3	3	2⅞	3	
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	− ¾
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	3	2¾	2½	2½	− ⅛
75	30¼	Case (JI) Co(3a)	2	52⅝	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
58½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	10	49¾	48⅝	49¾	
39½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	6	27	27	27	+ ⅝
12½	3	Celotex Corp	5	7¼	6¾	6¾	− ⅜
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
3⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2½	2½	
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Dec27
11¾	4	Cent Violeta 5	2	5¼	5	5	Dec27
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec24
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	16	30	29¾	29¾	− ¼
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	1	21	21	21	Dec27
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	− ⅛
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15½	15½	15½	Dec19
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	52	43⅜	42¾	43	− ¼
100¾	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Dec27
4⅞	2⅛	Ches Corp	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅜	⅞	Chi & T Ii pf	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
2½	⅜	Chi Great W pf	10	⅞	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
13⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	10	15	14¾	14¾	− ¼
42⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
51⅜	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	51	50¾	51	Dec27
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	Chickasha (½e)	3	11	11	11	Dec26
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	4	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	36	74⅛	73¼	73¼	− ⅛
14¼	8⅞	City I&F (1.20)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
40¾	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	37	37	37	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	32⅞	32½	32½	−1
41⅜	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	21	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
45½	26½	Cluett HP (2¾e)	7	33	32¾	33	+ ⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	4	104⅜	103	103	−1
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Dec24
20	10½	Colgate P (½a)	15	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	Dec26
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	3	28¼	27½	28	− ½
24	12¼	Col Fuel&I (¾e)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	2	20	20	20	
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	4	20	19⅞	20	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	71	4½	4¼	4½	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74½	74	74	− ¾
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	4⅝	5½	5½	
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	23½	22	22	−2
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.80e)	3	85¾	75	85¾	+ ½
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	19	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	104	104	104	Dec23
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	21	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
113	97	Com Tev pf(4½)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Dec27
16⅝	8	Coml Solv (¾e)	12	10⅝	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	237	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ¼
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	28	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Conde Nast(¾e)	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	5	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	2	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
32⅝	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	107	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞	+ ⅜
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	2	½	½	½	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1k)	4	8	8	8	Dec27
4½	2¾	Cons Laundries	6	3¾	3¼	3⅜	− ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol O(.72½e)	43	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
5¾	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec27
106½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Dec27
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	3	15⅞	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
1⅝	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
97½	40	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	79	79	79	
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	17	38¼	37½	37¾	− ⅛
116½	108½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	110	110	110	Dec24
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	16	39½	39	39	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Cont Motors	107	4½	4	4	
25	18½	Cont O Del (1)	68	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+ ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	6	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Dec27
65½	40¼	Corn Prods (3)	18	44⅞	44⅛	44¾	+ ½
184	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	180	180	180	−2
7½	4	Coty Inc (⅛e)	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	1⅛	⅛	⅛	
24¼	13	Crane Co (2e)	25	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	− ⅜
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	3	18⅛	18	18	− ⅛
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	18	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ¾
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	− ⅜
21⅜	12	CrownZell(1¼e)	3	15¼	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	39	47¼	46¾	46¾	− ¼
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	5	58½	57¾	57¾	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Grain Exports Drop 40 P. C. During 1940

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—A drop of about 40 per cent compared with last year in American exports of wheat, flour, corn, oats, and rye during 1940, the first full calendar year of the war, today measured the extent of the war's effect on foreign grain business.

Wheat, Flour Hit Worst

The sharpest slump occurred in the movement of domestic wheat and flour from American ports, traffic in which was cut about 67 per cent. Corn exports increased, due to a large sale by government subsidy to Great Britain, but shipments of other cereals diminished.

Department of Commerce figures showed that in the first 10 months of 1940 American exporters, relying partly on government subsidy funds, shipped approximately 38,000,000 bushels of corn, 170,000 oats, 888,000 rye, 13,500,000 wheat, and 3,200,000 barrels of flour. This compared with shipments in the corresponding 1939 period of 25,633,000 bushels of corn, 202,000 oats, 1,000 rye, 61,165,000 wheat, and 5,051,000 barrels of flour.

Based on actual figures for the first 10 months and a projection of this total for the full year, grain exporters do not expect clearances of these commodities to exceed 80,000,000 bushels compared with 130,000,000 bushels in 1939 and approximately 270,000,00 bushels in 1938.

Canadian Sales Better

Canadian clearances have held up better than those of other exporters, due largely to the short route to Great Britain, the chief remaining European market, and to Canadian involvement in the war. Argentine shipments for the year have diminished almost 30 per cent, the principal reduction being in corn.

Slightly improved flour business, including moderate export sales from all coasts principally to the Philippines and Latin America but also to North China and the West Indies, helped to strengthen wheat prices the past week. Before the opening today wheat was 5⅝-1¼ higher than a week ago. Corn was 1⅛-1⅜ up, oats ¾-⅞ higher, and rye ⅛ off to ⅛ up. Soybeans gained 3[illegible] during the week.

Crucible Steel Co. Sales in 10 Months Total $61,435,756

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crucible Steel Co. sales reached a total of $61,435,756 for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1940, compared with $49,103,473 for the entire year of 1939, according to figures included in the registration statement which the company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with a proposed offering of a $15,000,000 debenture issue.

Ordnance produced and sold by the company, chiefly for purposes of the national defense program, amounted to 6,071 tons for the first 10 months of this year, against 4,342 tons for the entire previous year, or, in terms of dollar sales, $4,589,290 to Oct. 31, 1940, against $2,991,502 for 1939.

The ordnance output comprises shells, armor piercing and explosive projectiles and bombs, gun forgings, and torpedo and periscope tubes. A comparison of tonnage and dollar sales volume over a six-year period shows that the ten months ordnance tonnage figure represents an increase in production of 513 per cent over the full year 1935, while the ordnance sales volume has increased 307 per cent over that year.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, Dec. 28

Sterling:	Europe † Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port gal—escudo	.0491	.0491	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*†	.2360	.2355	.7187
Brazil—milreis*†	.0505	.0505	.0525
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000x	.4000x	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2387	.2387	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Str Slimnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8628	.8612	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; par value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

McKesson Audit Fee

NEW YORK (AP)—A fee of $300,000 for audits of the books of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., drug firm, during 1938 and 1939 was asked by S. D. Leidesdorf & Co. in a petition filed in Federal Court. William J. Wardall, trustee of the drug company, asked that he be permitted to employ the Leidesdorf firm for another audit of the 1940 records, the cost of which he said would not exceed $122,500.

Spanish Sugar Crop Small

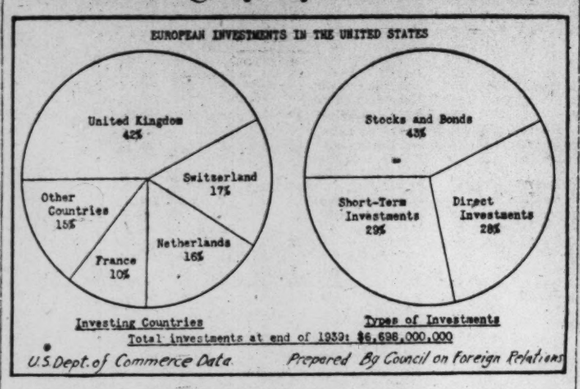
NEW YORK—Sugar production in Spain during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1940, totaled 87,127 long tons, raw value, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. from Madrid. This crop is the smallest in 18 years, or since 1921-22, when 84,702 tons were harvested.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	129.99	27.88	19.80
Net change	+.48	+.28	+.05
Previous close	129.51	27.58	19.75
1940 high	152.80	32.07	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.63

*Preliminary.

European Investments in U. S. Held Largely by Four Nations



Although the United States became a creditor nation during the World War, its gross financial obligations to Europe at the end of 1939 actually exceeded those of 1914, according to the Council on Foreign Relations. Since the publication of the latest data, used in preparing the accompanying chart, some changes have occurred, but not enough to alter the picture materially.

The Treasury's action in "freezing" the American investments of the invaded countries has prevented wholesale transfers of these assets. On the other hand, some of the British holdings of securities in this country have been liquidated to facilitate war purchases, but there has been an offsetting movement in the flight of capital to the United States from the neutral nations.

The chart shows that in 1939 85 per cent of the European investments in this country were held by four nations. Stocks and bonds represented somewhat less than half the total, and the remainder was almost equally divided between "direct" investments (representing outright ownership of business enterprises) and "short-term" obligations (consisting at present mainly of bank accounts). Because of their non-liquidity, the amount of direct investments has probably changed but little during the current year. The short-term holdings, however, are subject to wide fluctuations.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Eur Sec pf	$2.50		Dec. 27	Dec. 24
Assoc RE Corp 6½pf $6			Dec. 26	Dec. 21
Bank Secur Corp pf	$1		Jan 15	Dec. 31
Barcale Mfg Co cum pr pf	$3.30			
	82½c		Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Calif-Ore Pow 7% pf	$1.75		Jan 15	Dec. 31
Calif-Ore Pow 6% pf (1927)	$1.50		Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Calif-Ore Pow 6% pf	$1.50		Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Filling Equip Bur, Inc 4% pf	$2		Dec. 26	Dec. 18
Goulds Pumps, Inc. 7% pf	$4		Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Harnischfager C 5% pf	$2.50		Dec. 27	Dec. 26
Harnischfeger Corp 5% pf sec issue	$2.50		Dec. 27	Dec. 26
Inter Met Indus Ltd 6% cum conv pref	$1.50		Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Inter Met Indus Ltd 6% conv pref A	$1.50		Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Iowa Elec Lt&Pow Co 6% pf "C"	75c		Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Do 7% pf "A"	$1.75		Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Do 6½% pf "B"	$1.62½		Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Kobe Inc pf "A"	30c		Dec. 28	Dec. 20
No Am Car pf	$3		Dec. 30	Dec. 26
U S Cold Storage Corp 7% pf	$1.25		Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Wood, Alex & James, Ltd. 7% 1st pf	$1.75		Feb. 1	Jan. 14

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Allegheny Valley Bank (Pittsburgh)	50c		Dec. 24	Dec. [illegible]
Birmingham Fire Insur Co of Ala	25c		Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Capital Bk Clo	50c		Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Chain Store Investors Tr (Boston)	20c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 27
Chase Natl Bk, N Y	70c	S	Feb. 1	Jan.17
Cincinnati Adver Prod Co	12½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Citz Natl Bk & Tr Co (Engelwood, NJ)	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Do 3rd pf	$1.50	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Collins Co	$2	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Colonial Tr Co(Pitts)	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 28
Comi Tr Co (Jersey City)	50c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 26
Conn (C G), Ltd	8c		Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Consol Car Heat Co. Inc	75c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Craddock T Shoe 1st pf	$2.50	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Do 2nd pf	$2	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Do 3rd pf	$1.50	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Crowell-Collier Pub Co 7% pf	$3.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
De Laval Steam Turbine Co	$2	Q	Dec. 19	Dec. 12
Delaware Tr Co	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Dist Bd Co (Los Ang.) 6% pf	37½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Domest Finance Co cum pf	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Dominguez Oil Flds Co	25c	M	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Dominguez Oil F	25c	M	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Draw Cup 6% pf	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
East Scranton State Bk	50c	S	Dec. 27	Dec. 24
Eastern Theat Ltd 7% pf	$3.50	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Easton Nat Bank (Easton, Md)	75c	S	Dec. 24	Dec. 18
Elec Household Util	10c		Jan. 25	Jan. 10
Equitable Fire Ins Co. (Charleston)	50c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Equity [illegible] Shares reg	$2		Dec. 31	Dec. 26
[illegible] Co (Lynn, [illegible]nef int	8c		Dec. 28	Dec. 20
[illegible] Elec Lt	$1		Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Firemen [illegible]s Co of Wash & Georgian	70c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
1st Nat Bk (Wallingford, Conn)	$1.50		Dec. 31	Dec. 31
1st NatBk&T Waynesboro	20c	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
First Nat Bank & Tr (Lexington, Ky)	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
First Nat Bank & Tr (Lexington, Ky.)	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
First State Pawners Society (Chic)	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Frenchs & Foreign Investors pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
FullerBshCo7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
Gardner Elec Lt Co	$4	S	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Gen Finance Corp	5c	Q	Jan. 18	Jan. 10
Gen Inv Tr (Boston, Mass) benef int	8c		Dec. 28	Dec. 30
Gordon & Belyea 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Guaranty Tr Co of Canada	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Harrisburg Rys Co	15c		Dec. 21	Dec. 19
Harris-Seybold-Pott Co 8% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp & Ins Co (Hartford)	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Haverhill Gas Lt	20c		Jan. 2	Dec. 26
HawaiianSumatraPlantation, Ltd.	10c		Dec. 23	Dec. 17
Hecker Prod Corp	15c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
HotelsStatlr 7%pf	$3.50	S	Dec. 27	Dec. 30
Do 6% pf	75c	S	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Howe Scale Co	$2		Dec. 23	Dec. 21
Humberstone Shoe Co Ltd	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Investors Tel Co	50c		Dec. 23	Dec. 20
K W Battery Co Inc	5c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Lafayette Fire Ins Co (New Orleans)	$1.50	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Lane Bryant pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Lawyers Title Ins Corp B	$6		Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Lincoln Bk & Trust Co (Louisville)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Managed Est, Inc	5c		Jan. 16	Jan. 2
Marathon Paper Mills 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Maritime Tel & Tel Co, Ltd, 7% pf	17½c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Maritime Tel & Tel Co Ltd	17½c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Marsh (M) & Sons, Inc	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
McCall Corp	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Mechanics Nat Bank (Concord, N H)	$5	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Merchs Natl Bk (Mobile, Ala.)	60c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Middlesex Water Co 7% pf	$3.50	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Middlesex Prod Cp 25c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 17	
Mt Carbon&Pt Huron R R	$1.25	S	Jan. 9	Dec. 28
Montreal Tram	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Monroe Loan Soc A	5c		Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Monroe Loan Soc 5½% pf	34¾c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Montclair Tr Co (N J)	20c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Montreal Telegraph Co	55c		Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Mt States Power	37½c		Jan. 30	Dec. 31
Mt States Pow Co 5% pf	62½c	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Montreal Tramways Co	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Mt States Tel & Tel	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Natl Bk of Boyertown	50c	S	Jan. 12	Dec. 18
Nat Bank of Pottstown (Pa)	$1.50	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Nat Bank of Wash	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Nat Distill Prod	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Natl Money Corp A	10c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 12
Natl Money Corp pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 12
Nat New&Essex Bkg	$2		Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Natl State Bk (Newark)	$10	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
New Britain Nat Bank (Conn)	$4	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
N'east Natl Bk (Phila)	$1.50	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 18
N'western Bell Telephone Co	$1.25	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 27
N'western States Portland Cement Co	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
No Sts Pow (Del) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
No Sts Pow (Del) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
No West Title Ins	$2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Northn Natl Bk (Duluth, Minn)	$3	S	Dec. 27	Dec. 27
Northw State Portland Cement Co	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Ohio Finance Co	40c		Dec. 21	....
Ohio Finance Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 21	....
Ohio Finance Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 21	....
Ohio Loan & Discount Co	10c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 18
Ohio Loan & Discount Co 6% pfe pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 18
Ohio Loan & Discount Co 7% pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 18
Oil City Tr Co (Pa)	$10	S	Jan. 12	Dec. 18
Orange Ctv Teleph	$6	A	Dec. 26	Dec. 24
Pearson Co., Inc., 5% pf A	31¼c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
R I Pub Svc $2 pf Do A	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Roos Bros, Inc, 6% pf	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Shakespeare	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Stand Fire Insur Co of New Jersey	10c	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Trusteed Ind Shrs	75c	Q	Jan. 23	Jan. 18
Vertientes-C Sug	4-5c		Dec. 26	Dec. 21
W Penn El 7% pf	10c		Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 17
Wis State Bank (Milwaukee)	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 17
Woburn Nat Bk (Woburn, Mass)	70c		Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Wodall Indus	$3	S	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Worklngmen's Sav & Tr (Pitts, Pa)	10c		Jan. 31	Jan. 15
York County Nat Bk (York, Pa)	$15		Dec. 31	Dec. 26
	$1.20	S	Jan. 8	Dec. 24

New Financing For '41 Starts Auspiciously

NEW YORK (AP)—More new corporate financing came into sight this week for what promised to be a New Year continuation of the December calendar of offerings, one of the most active periods for Wall Street underwriters in years.

Added to the list of prospective flotations was a proposed sale of $15,000,000 of debentures and $10,000,000 in serial notes by Shell Union Oil Company to raise funds toward redemption of $34,096,200 in 5 per cent preferred stock. The rest of the funds would be obtained from the company's treasury.

Several large public utility issues were expected to reach the formal offering stage early in the new year, mostly for refunding outstanding debts at lowest interest rates. Bond circles listed as prospects a $50,000,000 flotation for Illinois Bell Telephone and a $75,000,000 issue by United Gas.

Steel Financing Prominent

Steel companies, strengthening capital structures for war-time tasks, were counted among prominent financing prospects. Crucible Steel, planning sale of $15,000,000 in debentures, was expected to be among the first of the new year borrowers, with Republic likely to follow in a big refunding operation.

December financing—corporate and municipal—seemed likely to set the 1940 monthly high mark well above $400,000,000.

Boosting the total yesterday were offerings of $8,000,000 of 2¼ per cent debentures of the Electric Auto-Lite Company, priced at 101½ and accrued interest, to raise funds for defunding outstanding 4 per cent debentures. Soon after they reached the market, dealers quoted a small premium above the offering price.

Also put on the market were 14,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock of the City Water Co. of Chattanooga, a unit of the American Water Works System, priced at $105 a share. Proceeds were to be used to redeem 6 per cent preferred not exchanged for the 5 per cent stock and for other corporate purposes.

Good Absorptive Power

Indications of good absorptive power, despite the recent sluggish performance of listed security markets, were noted in the quick subscription off the stock exchange of a block of 179,000 shares of Consolidated Edison, one of the largest reported over-the-counter sales in recent years. The stock was sold at 21⅝, the closing price of the common on the exchange Thursday.

The source of the stock was not disclosed. Brokers suggested it may have come from foreign holdings owned indirectly through nominees.

Pressure of idle funds seeking investment outlet was expected to remain great for months to come. Surplus funds in hands of banks, it was pointed out, probably would increase in January and February with the seasonal return of currency from circulation after the holiday rise in outstanding money.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
May	86	85¾	1.04
July	80⅜	80⅛	1.01⅛
September		80⅛	1.00⅜
Corn			
May	61¾	61¾	58¾
July	61½	61½	59⅛
September		61¼	59⅝
Oats			
May	36¼	36¼	39⅝
July	32½	32½	35
Rye			
May	46½	46⅜	75⅞
July	47½	47⅜	74⅛

Lard

	Open today	Close yesdy	Close yr ago
January	4.60	4.57	....
March	5.92	5.90	....
May	6.07	6.05	6.80
July	6.25	6.22	6.97
September	6.45	6.40	7.10

Soy Beans

	Open today	Close yesdy	Close yr ago
May	93	92¼	1.21
July	..	90¾	1.18

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 28

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.40	Bird & Son, Inc	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	10⅞
6.75	Bos & Albany	84½	84½	84½	84½
3.00	Bos Edison	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	32¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	45½	45	45	45¾
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
..	Bos & Me A pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
..	Bos & Me A st pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
..	Brown Durrell	95c	95c	95c	90c
..	Copper Range	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
..	East Gas & Fuel	2½	2½	2½	2½
5.58q	East G&F pr pf	54	54	54	54
..	East Mass St R	75c	75c	75c	72c
6.00c	East M SR 1 pf	81½	81½	81½	81½
..	East M SR pf B	15	14	15	14
..	East Mass A	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	East Mass SS	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1.00b	Employ Group	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
2.50	First Nat Strs	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
..	Hath Bak A	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
.60b	Loew's Boston	13¾	12¾	12¾	12½
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	125	124⅞	125	124⅝
..	Old Colony	7c	7c	7c	7c
1.60	Torrington	30	29¼	29¼	30
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	34¾	34½	34⅝	35
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	58⅝	57⅞	58	57¾
..	Utah M & T	43c	43c	43c	46c
1.50a	Warren B D	29	29	29	29

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1940 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

Erie Income Up in November

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported November net railway operating income of $1,309,692, up $116,951 from the same month of 1939. The 11-months figure of $12,565,967, compared with $10,702,960 a year ago, left net income of $112,771, after present fixed charges. On the basis of fixed charges in the Interstate Commerce Commission reorganization plan recently approved by the Federal Court, net income for the period would approximate $6,500,000.

Stetson Co. Profit

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—John B. Stetson Co., hat makers, disclosed net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $143,848 after federal and state income taxes, equal after annual $ per cent $25 par preferred stock dividends to 9 cents a common share. This compared with net profit of $105,944, or $1.76 a preferred share, in the preceding year. Arrears on the preferred totaled $3 a share as of July 15.

Joins Fuel Firm

Robert G. Paine

Named Treasurer of Buckley & Scott Utilities, Inc., heating and fuel oil distributors of Watertown, Mass. Mr. Paine was formerly a Vice-President of the Commercial Investment Trust in New York and later in the motor business in New England.

Retail Sales 8 to 16 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Business was described by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., as "at the best level in a decade."

In its weekly trade review, the mercantile agency said: "With striking increases over last year, retail trade is keeping pace with a record volume of production and the heaviest income flow since 1930.

"An outstanding feature of the comments received from various sections of the country this week is the stress on the wide distribution of the gains. All major shopping centers report some advance over the 1939 level of retail trade, with the Christmas period climaxed by an unexpectedly heavy splurge of last-minute buying.

"Although promotional emphasis dwindled sharply in the last few days, the heavy influx of shoppers continued to tax store capacity. In volume of goods moved, a number of cities found sales exceeding all previous records.

"As a rule, stocks held fairly well, although some retailers, particularly in rural areas, reported business lost because of inadequate selections. Items on which inventories ran low included nylon hosiery, metal toys, gloves, robes, and mufflers.

"Retail sales increases over a year ago, which have been running at better than 6 per cent since the start of the Christmas shopping period, jumped to 8 to 16 per cent this week.

"Biggest gains occurred in industrial and in military-training centers, with the improvement most substantial on an average in the Middle West and South.

"Regional percentage increases compared with the 1939 week were estimated as follows: New England, 5 to 10; East, 7 to 15; Middle West and South, 11 to 18; Southwest, 6 to 11; Northwest, 7 to 9; Pacific Coast, 4 to 10."

$15,000,000 Ammonia Plant for W. Va.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va. (AP)—The $15,000,000 ammonia plant to be constructed with War Department funds near Morgantown will be the sixth largest of its kind in the world, Frederick A. Wardenburg said.

Ammonia is one of the basic materials used in making explosives.

Mr. Wardenburg, manager of the ammonia department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, said only two plants in the United States—the du Pont factory at Belle and the Allied Chemical plant at Hopewell, Va.—will be larger. There are three other bigger plants in other parts of the world.

The plant will employ approximately 600 men when working at capacity, Mr. Wardenburg said. It will be built in three units, the first to be ready for operation in 10 months and the entire plant in 18 months.

Boston & Maine R. R. Net Income Up Sharply

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported a November net income of $448,279, after fixed charges, as compared with $78,566 earned in November, 1939.

The statement showed the road earned an income, after all fixed charges, of $1,681,972 in the first 11 months of 1940, as compared with $389,905 earned in the corresponding period of 1939.

A comparison of revenue in November, 1939, and 1940, showed an increase of 1.9 per cent in freight revenue last month, an increase of 12.9 per cent in passenger revenue, and decreases of 2.5 and 0.8 per cent in mail and express revenue respectively.

New Va. Powder Plant

RICHMOND, Va.—Allocation of a new powder bag-loading plant near Pulaski, Va., in the vicinity of the new $35,00,000 smokeless powder plant already under construction near Radford, Va., has been announced by the War Department. A contract totaling $6,756,399 was awarded to the Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., for architectural and engineering services, procurement and installation of equipment, and the operation of the Pulaski plant.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 3⅛s 49-46	112.31	112.31	112.31
1 2½s 48	110.21	110.21	110.21
1 2½s 52-50	108.20	108.20	108.20
1 2¾s 54-51	110.22	110.22	110.22
1 2¾s 65-60	111.16	111.16	111.16
Federal Farm Mortgage			
5 3s 49-44	108.11	108.11	108.11
New York City Bonds			
22 3s 80	103⅜	103½	103⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
19	Alleghany cv 5s 44	96	96⅜	96
11	Alleghany cv 5s 49	84½	84½	84½
4	Alleghany 5s 50 st	62¼	62¼	62¼
5	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
13	Am & For U 5s 2030	53	51⅝	53
5	AmT&T5½s'43	104¼	104 7-32	104 7-32
2	Am T&T 3¼s 66		109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
6	Am T&T3¼s 61		109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
1	Arm Del 4s'57		106	106	106
1	Arm Del 4s'55		105¾	105¾	105¾
10	AT&SF 4s'95		109	108¾	109
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55		100	100	100
38	A C Line 1st 4s'52		75⅝	75	75⅝
25	A C Line cit 4s'52		70½	70¼	70¼
1	A C Line 4½s'64		61¼	61¼	61¼
16	A C Line 5s'45		79	78½	79
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48		33½	33½	33½
1	Atl Gu&WI 5s'59		75¾	75¾	75¾
8	B&O 1st mtg '48 st		70	70	70
64	B&O '95 st A		36½	36	36½
17	B&O '95 st C		41½	41½	41¼
8	B&O 2000 st D		36¼	36	36¼
32	B&O '96 st F		36½	36	36½
29	B&O cv '60 st		14¼	14⅜	14⅜
16	B&O 4s'48		70⅞	70¼	70⅞
1	B&OPLE&WV 4s'51st		57	57	57
2	B&O S W '50 st		45	45	45
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51		49	49	49
37	Beth Stl 3½s'52		106⅞	106½	106⅞
2	Beth Stl 3¼s'59		106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Boston&Me 5s 55		79⅝	79⅝	79⅛
5	Boston&Me 4½s 70		18	18	18
2	Boston&Me 4s 60		68	68	68
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66		110	110	110
5	Bkly Un2Gas 5s 45		111½	111½	111½
2	Buf Gen El 4½s 81		110¼	110¼	110¼
18	Buf R&P 57 st		44	43¾	44
5	Bur C R&No 5s 34		3	3	3
25	Bush T Bldg 5s 60		68	68	68
1	Can Bou 5s 62		64	64	64
5	Can Pac 5s 54		66	66	66
17	Can Pac 4s perp		50	49½	50
5	Caro C&O 4s 65		105½	105½	105½
7	Celanese 3s 55		99½	99⅜	99½
1	Celotex 4½s 47 ww		89	89	89
1	Cen B Un Pac 4s 48		15¾	15¾	15¾
6	Cen of Ga 5½s 59		1¼	1¼	1¼
6	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C		1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Cen Ga Chat 4s 51		4½	4½	4½
1	Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62		106½	106½	106½
18	Cen Pac 5s 60		40¼	40¼	40¼
5	Cen RR NJ 4s 87		12¾	12¾	12¾
6	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg		11⅜	11¼	11¼
5	Certain-td 5½s 48		86½	86½	86½
1	C&O rfg 2½s 96E		104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Chi&Alton 3s 49		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A		78	78	78
2	CB&Q 4½s 77		71⅜

Export Excess in 11 Months One of Largest in U. S. History

SEC Request On Multiple TradesRefused

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange told the Securities and Exchange Commission it would stand on its previously announced refusal to rescind its rule against multiple trading, but agreed to defer its application "pending final determination of the question."

The decision was reached by the exchange board of governors at a long special session which was continued from Thursday.

In its letters to the commission, signed by William McC. Martin, Jr., President, the stock exchange said it felt that "it cannot accede" to the commission's request for a cancellation of the order against multiple trading dealings.

Mr. Martin indicated the exchange expected the commission would order a public hearing "at which we will be given an opportunity to present our views."

Protests came from the commission soon after the exchange announced several months ago it would move to abolish multiple trading. Earlier this month the exchange gave formal notice it would not accede to the commission's wishes.

Root of the controversy, according to Wall Street circles, was opposition of outside stock exchanges to the multiple trading rule, which had the sympathy of the commission, and the New York Stock Exchange's insistence that multiple trading was against public interest and at the same time unfair to its own interests.

The rule was intended to apply to exchange members who also hold memberships in stock exchanges in other cities. It prohibits, with certain exemptions, such members from operating as specialists and dealers in other exchanges in securities which also are listed in the New York market. It does not affect the operations of such members when they act purely as brokers for customers.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
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The FINANCIAL WORLD

"America's Pioneer Investment Weekly"

21 CM West Street New York, N. Y.

Less New Investment Capital In 1941 Seen by Bond House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Analysis of the seemingly satisfactory showing of the 1940 bond market quickly reveals its unsubstantial foundation. The rise in the price level was most general in the so-called 'gilt edge' type of bonds; the greatest activity in emissions consisted of refunding operations. The former reflected the prevailing unwillingness of investors to employ their funds in any but the comparatively riskless type of enterprise; the latter, the reluctance of management to incur new debts for any except the most urgent requirements"—so state Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. in their annual year-end bond review.

Continuing, they say, "Both of these attitudes reflected apprehension regarding the long-term outlook and distrust of those factors and policies held responsible for it. It is significant that even the recently greatly accelerated business activity and the prospect for its continuance over the near term have not been sufficient to alter appreciably this deep underlying concern about ultimate consequences."

Economy Threatened

"The immediate cause of unsettlement growing out of the war situation is, of course, the enormous expense involved in preparing for our own defense. This outlay, superimposed on the several years of reduced national income and vastly increased costs of government operation and debt charges, presents problems which, if not handled with wisdom and statesmanship, threaten not only our national solvency but the very foundations of our whole economy."

In so far as these problems directly affect the investment market, the bond organization states that certain fundamental facts appear inescapable. "Comparatively little new investment capital has been set aside in this country during the past 10 years, and looking ahead to the demands of the forthcoming years it appears likely that little more, if as much, will be conserved in that period.

"A substantial part of whatever profits result from activity growing out of the defense program will go either to the government (in the form of taxes), which will consume such wealth in goods or services that are not reproductive or to labor (in the form of wages) which, while adding to the demand for consumable goods, is not likely to increase greatly the investment backlog of the country.

"Such a situation obviously points toward further reduction both in the supply of and the demand for private investment securities. Unless our course is altered, it suggests the ultimate possibility of consumption as produced, of substantially all current income through the day-to-day necessities of the government and the individual. If current income is inadequate, the gradual extinguishment of past accumulations to make up deficits is the further prospect.

Outlook Uncertain

"Whether we can avoid such an unhappy eventuality depends on both the extent and duration of existing extraordinary demands and the wisdom of our national leaders, as well as on the will, restraint and discipline of our people in the years ahead. The wise course on the part of both government and the people would appear to be to face the disturbing realities of the situation forthrightly and to recognize the need for revival of such basic virtues as efficiency, thrift, industry and team-work—in short, to so plan and manage our affairs that whatever effort and sacrifice may be required to surmount current and impending problems, our basic liberties and economy will be preserved for the future."

Turning to the question of financing the defense program, the opinion is expressed that—"Questions of plant expansion to meet the additional demands of both government and consumers will present difficult problems to management, whose natural impulse will be to do all in its power to help, yet who will quite naturally be restrained by the prospect of excess facilities and burdensome debt as defense demands taper off. It is to be expected therefore that much of the longer term financing of such expansion as is done will come from government sources, a development which neither industrialists nor investment bankers contemplate with pleasure, yet which, in view of the realities of the situation, seems unavoidable.

"Because of the cheapness of borrowed money and the prevailing questionable attractiveness of equity securities, it seems probable that, among established enterprises, fixed interest securities rather than equity issues may be favored by both management and investors for such private industrial financing as may develop out of the defense program."

The investment house deprecates the proposed removal of tax immunity of municipal bonds, stating that it would add another deterrent to State and city financing. On the question of private placement, it takes the position that Federal registration of all issues, privately and publicly placed, would aid investment bankers to compete more equably with insurance companies and banks.

Easy Money Rates to Stay

Looking to the near future, the firm has this to say, "Price trends depend in considerable degree on interest rates; interest rates in turn now depend largely on government controls. In view of the heavy government borrowing ahead, the probable continuation of limited demand for private funds and the enormity of existing excess bank reserves, it appears a reasonable expectation that easy money rates will continue and that the general price level will be well maintained.

"At the same time, prices of top-grade issues are now so high that little, if any, further advance appears probable in that classification. Secondary classifications may, however, show improvement as some of the heretofore retarded lines or individual companies show an improved status, particularly under the impetus of buying from quarters which might ordinarily be more attracted to the equity market.

"We look for continuation in the reduced volume of new offerings which has characterized the bond market for several years. Those which do appear will no doubt continue to be predominantly high grade in character and will consist, in substantial part, of refunding issues; as has been true for some time, they will be taken principally by institutional buyers."

Bond Stores Stock Offered by Group

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting group headed by Lehman Brothers and Wertheim & Co. offered for public sale 75,000 shares of common stock of Bond Stores, Inc. at a price based on Monday's closing quotation of $23.62 a share in the New York Stock Exchange.

Of the shares, 50,000 were purchased from Benjamin J. Friedman, president, and 25,000 from Barney Ruben, first vice-president and treasurer, for the sale. The offering, therefore, does not involve any financing by the corporation, nor will the company receive any proceeds.

The concern operates a chain of 60 clothing stores, and manufactures men's apparel in plants at Rochester, N. Y., and New Brunswick, N. J

Consolidated Edison Shares Sold

NEW YORK—Smith, Barney & Co. announced the distribution of 179,000 shares of Consolidated Edison Company common stock after the close of trading on the stock exchange Dec. 26, the shares being sold over the counter at a price of 21⅝ net.

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U. S. Exports Show Decline In November

WASHINGTON (AP)—Value of American exports dropped to $328,000,000 in November from $344,000,000 in October.

The Commerce Department said that restrictions brought about by the European war were responsible. Although agricultural products were the heaviest losers, many other items dropped slightly during the month, including airplanes. Shipments of aircraft and parts, primarily to the British Empire, totaled $26,738,000 in November, compared with $31,389,000 in October.

Merchandise imports increased to $223,000,000 in November, compared with $207,000,000 in October, due mostly to increased purchases abroad of a number of raw materials, particularly newsprint and burlap.

Huge Exports Excess

Exports exceeded imports in November by $104,255,000. In the first 11 months of 1940 the export excess was $1,331,117,000, one of the largest in history. During the 11 months exports were $3,703,099,000 and imports $2,371,982,000. In the similar portion of 1939, exports amounted to $2,809,131,000, imports $2,071,274,000, and the export excess was $737,857,000.

"Although it is to be expected under present war conditions," a department statement said, "a feature of the export trade in November, as in October, was the low proportion that agricultural products comprised of the total.

"Their value dropped to less than $27,000,000 from $33,000,000 in October and approximately $64,000,000 in November, 1939. In contrast with 22 per cent in November, 1939, exports of agricultural commodities in November, 1940, made up only 8.3 per cent of total United States exports.

"Cotton exports were unusually small, amounting to less than $8,000,000, or approximately one-fourth of the value of cotton exports in November of last year.

Foodstuffs Exports Shrink

Unmanufactured tobacco exports were valued at $2,500,000, approximately one-half the total of November a year ago. As a group, exports of foodstuffs were also substantially smaller than in November, 1939.

"Meats, lard, apples, canned and dried fruits, grains, feeds and sugar all showed marked declines. Only oranges, wheat flour and vegetables among leading foodstuffs exported reached levels closely comparable to those of a year ago and only canned milk showed a substantial increase."

The statement added that cotton exports would have been negligible except for Russian purchases in recent months, which were the first substantial Soviet purchases of American cotton since 1935.

Other exports, the department said, showed an increasing preponderance of weapons and other machinery and tools necessary to war, especially since the war had cut off many important markets for other merchandise.

Utility Treasurer

Bachrach

Frederick H. Piske

Named Treasurer of the North American Company to succeed Robert Sealy, who will retire on Dec. 31 after more than 35 years of service with the company and its subsidiaries. Mr. Piske is also a Vice-President and Director of the company.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The realization that there is still a long, long road before victory is in sight has gradually gained fullest acceptance among the vast majority of the Britishers today, replacing the complacency which assumed that in some arbitrary way German resistance would suddenly collapse and it would be merely a question of how long before a reasonable peace.

The accumulated evidence of the vast and carefully-laid preparations of the Nazis and their domination of most of the continent of Europe as far as the Russian frontiers have made the most naively optimistic realize that to the justice of their cause must be added a new reorganization of the nation's manpower and resources.

For some time it has had to be admitted that "this war has been waged between a fully-armed Germany and a quarter or half-armed British Empire, many of whose allies have fallen by the way. The Third Reich, fully armed and continuing to arm, is reported to have more than 7,000,000 men under arms and is busy ruthlessly exploiting the economic resources of the Europe under its command for a final triumphant assault against Britain, and, later, against the rest of the world.

Must Use Manpower

This situation has forced Britain to consider most seriously whether it is using its great manpower and resources to the best advantage. Statements both in Parliament and in the press have expressed dissatisfaction that more is not being done to make not only Britain but the British Empire a workshop with a much greater output.

Owing to lack of preparedness at the outbreak of the war and to the Dunkirk catastrophe, concentration up to a few months ago had to be upon maximum immediate production in order to be able to defend our own shores. But now the corner has been turned, the longer view has to be taken which realizes that the war may last some years and preparations must be made for maximum war production in 1942, or even in 1943.

The situation is made all the worse by the fact that the problem has been so long delayed and the nation's resources of skilled labor so carelessly neglected in the two decades between the World War and this one. The result is that today there is a great scarcity of trained workers and up to the present no guarantee that the requisite number are being trained.

Ernest Bevin, when he became Minister of Labor, aimed at increasing the annual number of trainees to 200,000. But this figure is now considered quite insufficient. Experts maintain that 1,500,000 metal workers must be diverted to war production if effective mobilization is to be achieved during the coming year. Many of these cannot be trained in the recently established centers and so will have to be trained within the industry itself.

Must Train Workers

Recent figures (on Oct. 14) showed that the number of registered unemployed was 333,936 men and 301,495 women. Many of these must be enlisted into the great new industrial army without which a large and equipped army in the field will be impossible. To them must be added the many thousands still working in non-essential industries. But they must be trained. For this purpose either suitable industrial plants can be converted as they stand with existing staffs into war factories or staffs must be taken away, trained and set to work elsewhere.

Britain today, needs both skilled men to occupy key positions, especially as the lack of them is responsible for the various bottlenecks in war industry, and also semi-skilled or unskilled workers who can be readily trained in large numbers.

But to do this more instructors are required and therefore more special centers in which to train them. In addition, there is the need for a definite scheduled program which will co-ordinate the opening of new factories with the demand for engineering labor, so that the whole can be planned on a business basis.

To do this it is maintained that the whole system of control by various Government departments must be carefully reconsidered in order to secure the fullest organization of supply.

The Third Reich realized the importance of such a scheme early in its history. Today the Labor Front has 200 training centers with 16,000 instructors under its control. Factories are visited regularly in order to supervise training and technical re-organization, and more than 1,000,000 workers are reported to have been re-trained since the outbreak of war.

The British Government's new scheme is certainly an improvement upon the old ones, especially in that industry takes over the training of recruits for war production, pays both men and women trainees and instructors at Government rates, and sees to it that those trained can benefit not merely the firm to which they are attached but the whole industry.

Nevertheless it is felt that the question should be viewed more comprehensively by the Government—as one of surveying resources, deciding what should be done with them and then indicating to each key employer or trade union the exact part it is expected to play.

Must Organize

In other words, though there is probably much difference of opinion as to the measure of compulsion which should be imposed by the Government upon industry, it is coming to be generally agreed that carefully planned reorganization of the whole war industry on a national basis in order to increase production all round and to redirect more labor from unessential occupations to war effort is indispensable. This is all the more necessary since Britain has only about 17,000,000 workpeople while the Third Reich can now compel more than 90,000,000 to bend to its war chariot.

But even after Britain has done everything to coordinate war production, much more is necessary to make victory absolutely sure. Fullest aid from the Empire in manpower, production and raw materials as well as the closest Anglo-American co-operation must be forthcoming.

British Cash Running Out, Audit Shows

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—A preliminary audit of British resources in the United States has revealed, authoritative sources disclosed today, that Great Britain will run out of cash to pay for purchases of arms and munitions here "in the early autumn" of next year.

The preliminary examination of Britain's financial condition, made by U. S. Treasury experts, established that the end of cash payments was approaching, it was stated. A more detailed study of the British Treasury's "balance sheet" now is under way.

Capacity Analyzed

That detailed analysis, informed sources said, was being made to determine as precisely as possible British capacity to pay for purchases here, and the probable calendar date on which British cash would be exhausted.

The treasury's study also will provide answers to the questions President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau expect to be asked when Congress considers the problem of aid to Britain.

The British Government now is paying for war supplies with gold shipped from London, payments for British goods, and receipts from the sale here of British-owned dollar securities.

Well informed sources said that the British Treasury's balance sheet, made available to the U. S. Treasury experts, showed that Britain would be able to pay cash for all ships, planes and other war implements and supplies now on order, but could not pay cash for the tremendous future orders which Britain wants to place immediately.

The Treasury's analysis of British resources, it was believed, prompted President Roosevelt's recent proposal that the United States take measures necessary to insure a continuous flow of vital war materials to the British Empire when Britain no longer was able to pay cash.

The President suggested that the United States Government might take over all future orders for war supplies and lease or lend the planes, guns and other materiel required to the British Government.

He declared the dollar sign should be eliminated from the question of American aid to Britain, and a mutually satisfactory settlement negotiated after the war.

For Future Orders Only

The President emphasized that this proposal applied only to future orders and expressed belief that the British had sufficient funds to pay for all war supplies for which they had placed orders.

An estimated $3,000,000,000 worth of war materiel might be lent or leased to the British under the plan, authoritative military sources said.

The British Government, through an office set up for the purpose, now is systematically liquidating British-owned stocks and bonds taken over by the British Treasury from British subjects, it was explained. The amount of Britain's receipts from that source can not be known until liquidation has been completed.

New Canadian Regulations to Prevent U. S. Dollars From Leaving Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Through a new order-in-council the Foreign Exchange Control Board seeks to caulk up the seams in some of its regulations and to prevent leakage of American dollars from the country. Hereafter no resident of Canada may leave the country without a permit.

Up to this time, people have been allowed to leave the country and take money with them if they were going on a visit for business, health or educational reasons. There was no restriction on travel beyond the border if no money was taken out of the country. But there have been many cases where the objective of the regulation has been frustrated through a man taking members of his family with him and therefore spending more money abroad than was absolutely necessary for the transaction of his business.

Some persons leaving Canada on a visit have started out without money, but have borrowed funds for their expenses on the other side of the border and thus incurred obligations which would have to be met later.

In effect, it is stated, the policy of the board is not changed by the new regulation which comes into force at the beginning of the year. Permits will be granted "in all proper cases." Before a permit is granted, however, the board must be satisfied that no attempt is being made to evade foreign exchange control regulations. The full purpose of an intended trip must be disclosed to the board.

All tourists, representatives of foreign governments and members of the forces going on active service abroad are specifically exempted from the new regulation. No permit will be required by persons going by sea to "sterling" countries, unless they are taking American dollars with them. Special travel permits will be granted those who in the course of business have to make frequent trips across the border.

There will be no trouole about residents of border communities making customary frequent trips across the border. Permits will be given for pleasure trips provided that friends in the United States give the expense money and do not simply lend it. "It is not permissible," it is explained, "for residents to borrow money in the United States to finance a journey for which they would not be able to obtain U. S. funds from a Canadian bank."

While these restrictions apply mainly to travel in the United States, there is in reality little traveling by Canadians even to sterling countries these days. Few sail for Great Britain except members of the armed forces or others on business in some way connected with the war. Passenger traffic even to the West Indies is light. Only business or health takes Canadians abroad at this time. They are not in the mood to travel.

Royal Bank Canada In Good Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Royal Bank of Canada shows satisfactory results in its annual balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the year ended November 30, with assets decreasing moderately over a year ago, in line with the experience of all Canadian banks.

Total deposits as of November 30, 1940, are reported at $852,000,000, compared with the record peak of $911,000,000 set a year ago, with Canadian public deposits actually increasing $20,000,000. The difference in the totals is accounted for mainly by a reduction of $20,000,000 of balances due the Dominion Government and a decrease of $48,000,000 in deposits outside Canada.

The greatly increased volume of business currently being transacted throughout Canada is reflected in an increase of $17,000,000 in commercial loans. Loans outside of the Dominion were reduced $10,000,000 during the year.

Bank balances and investments showed moderate reductions during the year, but total immediately realizable assets amount to $585,000,000 and represent 66.5 per cent of total liabilities to the public, according to the report. The bank's cash position continues strong with cash balances showing practically no change from last year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes Rent or Sell

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REAL ESTATE Rentals cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 W Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona

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MIAMI, FLA.—Beautifully furnished rooms with or without private bath; heated; residential private home. Mrs. John Ritter, 2370 S. W 23rd Terrace.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — Beautiful sunny studio type; priv. bath and entrance; new furniture; patio and flowers; UNUSUAL; kitchen privileges; garage. 1010 S. Hayworth. WY. 0136

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ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firm. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 1228-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

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SELL Nylon Hosiery with Famous Snag-Proofed silk hosiery. Exceptional commission opportunity. Write fully for sample silk stocking. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. T-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

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THUMB indexing of Christian Science text books and other works of Mrs. Eddy, new and used books, all color bindings. Original rapid page finder method, now used by Publishers' Agent. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 194 Harvard St., Dorchester dist., Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 30c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATLANTA, Ga., 3932 Peachtree Road — 2-room unit, large living room, fireplace; Venetian blinds; tastefully furnished. Cherokee 2962

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Lovely apartment for 2 persons; cir. oil heat, garage, Electrolux, Beauty Rest mattresses. 3535 Iris St. (10th) N. Phone 4756.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $23 to $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 1243

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1 ALCOVE ROOM apartment, heated, electricity, refrigeration, included in rent, $55.00; convenient to El and Commonwealth Ave. cars; garage $5.00 per month. Tro 9227

APARTMENTS WANTED

A SUNNY 1½ or 2 room elevator apartment, Manhattan; furnished or unfurnished; careful tenant; or care apt. during owner's absence. Write Box X-68, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N. Y. C.

DESK SPACE

MAIL ADDRESS telephone service for business-personal use, $2 monthly; letters, messages forwarded; foremost location; reliable; established 1932. 545 5th Ave., Suite 1404. N. Y. C.

FOR RENT

BOSTON—Dental suite, including reception hall 2 offices, lab., elev. service; dental technician in building. 508 Com. Ave., Kenmore 80

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHILD'S New Dark Raccoon Coat, size 10 to 12, $15.00; child's oak desk, $8, and large scooter, $5.00. Tel. Com. 3386 for appointment. 7 Buswell Street, Boston.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN

Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

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HOUSEKEEPER for parent and daughter; well educated, refined; ability to help high school girl desirable; give full details. Box F-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IS THERE a girl having car license, willing to help as companion for young girl in Dover, Mass.? Salary $40 a week. Give information, references and telephone. Box F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1911.) State License, 12 Mason Terrace Long. 1000.

HOUSES FURNISHED

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—New exquisitely furnished 6-room bungalow; cir. oil heat; 2 bedrooms; near beach and golf course. 1111 First Ave. South. Phone 31172.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, part time; reasonable. Office 1960 Tel. WA. 3-7451. 11 West 42nd St., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

WARREN, MASS., The Cutler Farm—Attractive, restful home with modern conveniences for retired or elderly people; homelike atmosphere, excellent table; farm produce; references given.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Wat. 0766

REAL ESTATE

HOMES

For Sale or Rent

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1584

WARD & COMPANY
Real Estate Property Management
251 Harvard St., Brookline Beacon 4203

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive single or double room, $11 or $12 weekly including meals. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
Immaculate home, heated, private baths and showers, innerspring mattresses; 1 block off highways 1 and 45; close in, opposite Governor's Mansion. 227 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON,—Clean, warm rooms; single, double; near Mass. Station. The Christian Science Mother Church. 1079 Boylston St., S. 2. Heustis, Com. 7826.

BOSTON, 348 Beacon—River view; attractive rooms, fireplace; single, double; home cooked meals optional; parking, garage. Com. 7944.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, 31 So. Russell St.—4 attractive rooms, fireplaces, semi-private baths; available for business people. Cap. 1047.

BOSTON, 181 Bay State Rd.—Well-furnished connecting rooms, also large or small single; near Kenmore Square. Ken. 6277.

BOSTON, 346 Com. Avenue—2 sunny rooms, 1 second floor $4.00; 1 top floor, $5.00. Mrs. BURDWOOD. Com. 9323.

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive, light, airy, comfortable rooms; innerspring mattresses; adjacent to downtown. MRS. I. L. COCHRAN, 911 S. W. 1st Avenue.

N. Y. C., 127 West 58th St. (3 Wh.)—Attractive newly furnished and decorated rooms; every convenience; all transportation; near churches.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Exclusive home offers 2 rooms, 2 private baths; breakfast optional. 6510 Second Ave. S. Phone 32381.

ST. PETERSBURG FLA.—Comfortable rooms in private home near Christian Science church. 142 Fifth Avenue North.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RADIO ANNOUNCER with 50 kilowatt station desires additional radio transcription or film narrating work in N. Y. C. Write Box B-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE college woman wishes any responsible position; teaching and office experience; references. Box G-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

COMPANION-Practical, offers her services; alert, patient, faithful. Write Box W-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

French Conversation With Madame Riviere
The Eliot 370 Commonwealth Ave.
10 Classes—$6.00. Registration open January 2
Kenmore 4082

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 1206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid, furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

It Pays to Shop AT
E. E. FORBES
RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line"
403 NORTH 20TH

Simmons Electric Co.

"Complete Electrical Service"

Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring

2023 First Ave. North, Phone 3-9284

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-6123

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—5-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Southern Dairies Ice Cream — *Also* Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

More Than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

Florida

BRADENTON

Bradenton Hardware Co.
KYANIZE PAINTS and VARNISHES
12th Street and Seaboard Tracks

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Install Heating Appliances now—Duo-therm—Power Air Heater—Sunbeam—Winter Air Conditioner—Petro No-Kol Oil Burner.
116 So. Segrave Ph. 329 Daytona Beach

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse. A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVE.
Air Conditioned

FORT MYERS

FOXWORTHY
Furniture Company
2142 JACKSON STREET PHONE 130
"We Save Our Customers Money"
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS
(Continued.)

Flowers
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
Phone 206 2209 Carson Street

JACKSONVILLE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

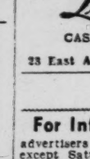
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The New Sensation!
CARS LUBRICATED
While in Swaying Motion
AUTO-ROCK
LUBRICATION PRACTICALLY UNDER DRIVING CONDITIONS
ALL CAR SERVICE
717 N. E. 79th St. Tel. 7-9195
CARS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

"If particular we please"
MISS MICHAEL'S
BEAUTY SALON
12 S. E. st Ave. Tel. 2-4616
Over Liggett's Drug Store
Iris Michael, Prop., assisted by Selma Thomas of 5th Ave., N. Y.



Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-1696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIAMI BEACH

CLARENCE C. HALL
REALTOR
Better Class Properties
For Sale and For Rent
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PHONE 5-3391

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Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

PUBLIX MARKET
808 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Premium Meats
Phone 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

Town and Country Shop
SMART CLOTHES
for Women
Angebilt Hotel Bldg.
Mrs. Nell Hartley, Mgr.
Orlando, Fla.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Southland Fashions in Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Accessories

DICKSON-IVES
Orlando, Fla. Phone 4134
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2227

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 8-309
Clearwater 8-4201

ORANGE and GRAPEFRUIT
Gift Boxes Shipped Everywhere
M. D. Wever & Son
(Growers Since 1883)
"The Year Around Packing House"
42 SIXTH STREET SOUTH
Phone 91-151 We Deliver

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201 East Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.
Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving
The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center, Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith, West Palm Beach

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS RANGES
and
FASTEMP HOME HEATERS
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP INC.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
Dodge Plymouth
Complete Service
WINTER HAVEN—AUBURNDALE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
• Real Estate—Renting
• Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING •
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

New Fall **SHOES**
of nationally known makes featuring
Walk-Over and Rhythm Step for women
Walk-Over and Matrix for men
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS
FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 5-2153

Reid's ICE CREAM
RAIN OR SHINE
Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
No Job Too Large or Too Small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
39 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL-KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
Carpets • Curtains • Tapestries
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Switzerland

BASEL

Else Petze
PELZWAREN + KÜRSCHNEREI
RODENGASSE 3 TELEPHON 47071 BASEL

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Alkoholfreies Restaurant, Zeughausgasse, Berne

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhof BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Make A. B. M. your Shopping Centre
Au Bon Marché
BERNE SPITALGASSE 3-7

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 13

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Brückner-Guignard
RUE DU RHÔNE 98

ZURICH

ROB. FAHRER
Klosbachstr. 87. Tel. 2.29.67
ELEKTRISCHE LICHT—KRAFT—SONNERIE ç und EIDG. TELEPHONç ANLAGEN

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
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I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued.)

TEA ROOM RESTAURANT
Ermitage
Traiteur Service à domicile Tel. 4.37.65
Hegibachplatz J. u. G. Bertholet

Spezialgeschäft für BALLY-Schuhe
Schühhaus FALKEN
Ecke Seefeld-Falkenstraße

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Personal Mention

. . . And when they say of a lady that she dresses in taste

. . . that her frock is very becoming, that her suit fits perfectly and that her hat is chic—

. . . She will invariably reply "I shop at CLEGHORNS"

. . . Because at Cleghorns you are sure of individual Styles at moderate prices.

OUR RESTAURANTS ARE THE SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN . . JOHANNESBURG . . PORT ELIZABETH

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draikow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

MURDOCK'S
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Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
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Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
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Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

SEA POINT
ROYAL SERVICE STATION
Prop. Alan C. Hoole . . Dial—4-3383
Storage for 100 Cars — 24 HOUR SERVICE — Repairs Servicing Lubricating
371 Main Road, Sea point

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always

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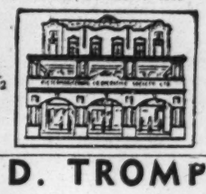

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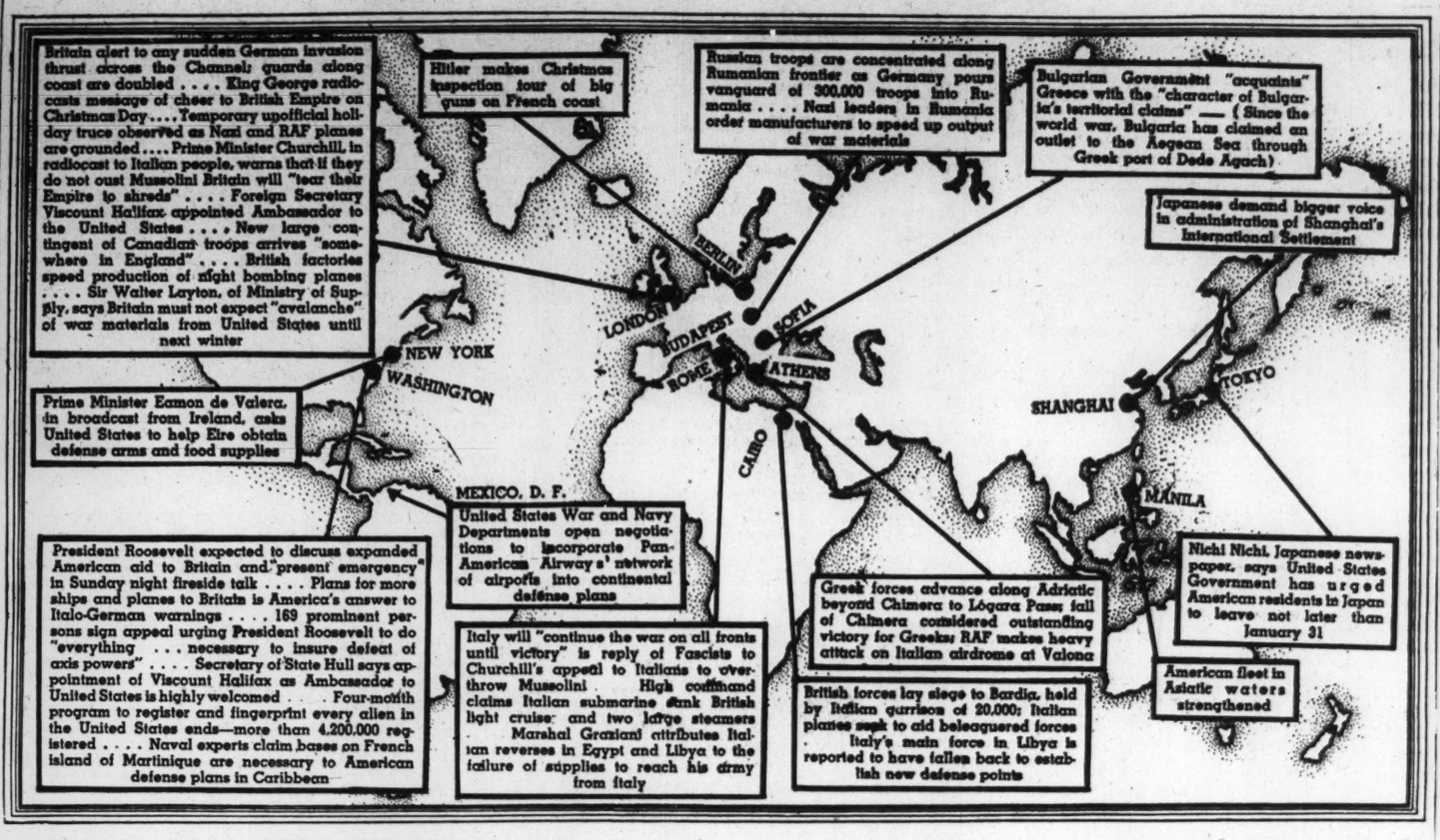
Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain alert to any sudden German invasion thrust across the Channel; guards along coast are doubled . . . . King George radiocasts message of cheer to British Empire on Christmas Day . . . . Temporary unofficial holiday truce observed as Nazi and RAF planes are grounded . . . . Prime Minister Churchill, in radiocast to Italian people, warns that if they do not oust Mussolini Britain will "tear their Empire to shreds" . . . . Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax appointed Ambassador to the United States . . . . New large contingent of Canadian troops arrives "somewhere in England" . . . . British factories speed production of night bombing planes . . . . Sir Walter Layton, of Ministry of Supply, says Britain must not expect "avalanche" of war materials from United States until next winter
Hitler makes Christmas inspection tour of big guns on French coast
Russian troops are concentrated along Rumanian frontier as Germany pours vanguard of 300,000 troops into Rumania . . . . Nazi leaders in Rumania order manufacturers to speed up output of war materials
Bulgarian Government "acquaints" Greece with the "character of Bulgaria's territorial claims" — (Since the world war, Bulgaria has claimed an outlet to the Aegean Sea through Greek port of Dedo Agach)
Japanese demand bigger voice in administration of Shanghai's International Settlement
Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, in broadcast from Ireland, asks United States to help Eire obtain defense arms and food supplies
President Roosevelt expected to discuss expanded American aid to Britain and "present emergency" in Sunday night fireside talk . . . . Plans for more ships and planes to Britain is America's answer to Italo-German warnings . . . . 169 prominent persons sign appeal urging President Roosevelt to do "everything . . . necessary to insure defeat of axis powers" . . . . Secretary of State Hull says appointment of Viscount Halifax as Ambassador to United States is highly welcomed . . . . Four-month program to register and fingerprint every alien in the United States ends—more than 4,200,000 registered . . . . Naval experts claim bases on French island of Martinique are necessary to American defense plans in Caribbean
United States War and Navy Departments open negotiations to incorporate Pan-American Airways' network of airports into continental defense plans
Italy will "continue the war on all fronts until victory" is reply of Fascists to Churchill's appeal to Italians to overthrow Mussolini . . . . High command claims Italian submarine sank British light cruiser and two large steamers . . . . Marshal Graziani attributes Italian reverses in Egypt and Libya to the failure of supplies to reach his army from Italy
Greek forces advance along Adriatic beyond Chimera to Logara Pass; fall of Chimera considered outstanding victory for Greeks; RAF makes heavy attack on Italian airdrome at Valona
British forces lay siege to Bardia, held by Italian garrison of 20,000; Italian planes sent to aid beleaguered forces . . . . Italy's main force in Libya is reported to have fallen back to establish new defense points
Nichi Nichi, Japanese newspaper, says United States Government has urged American residents in Japan to leave not later than January 31
American fleet in Asiatic waters strengthened
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
BERLIN
BUDAPEST
ROME
SOFIA
ATHENS
CAIRO
MEXICO, D. F.
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
MANILA

In Lighter Vein

It's the Truth

Teacher: "What's a blotter?"

Student: "Something to hunt for while the ink dries."—The Swampscotta.

Sure Cure

"My storm windows don't rattle any more now!"

"What did you do to them?"

"Took them off and put 'em in the basement."

On a Shoestring

Here is a suggestion that
Should net you lots of dough
Go in for raising shoe trees
Upon which shoes will grow.
—Scanlon in Buffalo News

Dad Knew

Daughter — "Oh father, how grand it is to be alive. The world is too good for anything. Why isn't every one happy?"

Father: "Who is he this time?"
—Grit

A Start

Aunt (inspecting jumper): "And did my little niece knit this all by herself?"

Betty: "Yes, Auntie, all except the hole you put your head through, and that was there when I started."—Montreal Star.

Daily Anecdote

A Safe Prediction

A lady once queried Charles Schwab for advice relative to some mining stock.

"Mr. Schwab," she asked, "will XYZ stock go up or down?"

Quick as a flash, Mr. Schwab, who was somewhat annoyed by her persistency, answered, "Madam, I am sure it will—it can't go sideways."

Brevities

Detroit News: A radio interviewer of theatrical types finds acrobats as a rule are inarticulate before the mike. He just can't get them to unbend.

Louisville Courier-Journal: In other words, if photographers timed pictures the way speeches are timed, the photographs would be over-exposed.

St. Louis Star-Times: Nobody can seem wise all the time. There are people who believe the dictionary sound and reasonable until it fails to agree with them.

Milwaukee Journal: Unable to produce coins fast enough to meet the demand, the Philadelphia mint is in the position of the father of nine in an amusement park.

The Fusion Point: The reason a lot of people do not recognize an opportunity when they meet it is because it usually goes around wearing overalls and looking like Hard Work!

Daily Quotation

HALF the misery in the world comes of want of courage to speak and to hear the truth plainly, and in a spirit of love.
—HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

So You Know Opera?

1. Can you name the composer of "Il Trovatore"?
2. In what opera is Rodolfo the hero and Mimi the heroine?
3. Who was the great Russian bass who made the role of Boris Godunoff famous?
4. Who rote "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
5. What play, dealing with cowboy life, was written by Belasco and made into an opera by Puccini?
6. What was the nationality of the composer of "Carmen"?
7. Can you give the name of Marguerite's brother in "Faust"?
8. The celebrated bridal chorus, sung with the words, "Here comes the bride," is from what opera?
9. Is the role of Aïda written for a lyric, dramatic, coloratura, or mezzo-soprano?
10. Which opera did Verdi compose first . . . "La Traviata" or "Otello"?

Answers

1. Giuseppe Verdi. 2. "La Boheme." 3. Feodor Challapin. 4. Pietro Mascagni. 5. "Girl of the Golden West." 6. French; Georges Bizet. 7. Valentin 8. "Lohengrin." 9. Dramatic soprano. 10. "La Traviata."

Monitor Movie Guide

Chad Hanna (20th-Fox)—Story of a rustic canal boatman of the last century who inadvertently joins a circus after helping a runaway slave escape and who ultimately becomes a happy subject in the domain of canvas and tanbark. A triangle situation occupies considerable attention. Technicolor photography. Henry Fonda does a grand job in the title role.—Dorothy Lamour, Linda Darnell, Guy Kibbee, Jane Darwell, John Carradine.—Adults and young people.

Comrade X (MGM) — Comedy looking in the direction of "Ninotchka" but this time with Clark Gable as a newspaperman and Hedy Lamarr as a street car conductor in Russia. Her father insists that the correspondent get her out of the country. Felix Bressart, Oscar Homolka, Eve Arden.—Adults and young people.

Love Thy Neighbor (Paramount) —Movie continuation of the radio "feud" between Fred Allen and Jack Benny, bringing them together in a story which permits them to trade punch-line for punch-line and gag for gag. "Rochester," Mary Martin, Verree Teasdale, Theresa Harris, and the Merry Macs. — Adults and young people.

No, No, Nanette (RKO)—Movie version of the musical comedy of the same name, leaning too much on story and too little on song. Anna Neagle makes a brief appearance on the dance floor and sings in sequences which might advantageously have been longer. Roland Young, Helen Broderick, Zasu Pitts, Eve Arden, Billy Gilbert, Richard Carlson, Victor Mature.—Adults and young people.

Thief of Bagdad (Korda)—Alexander Korda adventuring in motion picture fantasy with a handsome Technicolor production. The story from the Arabian Nights has been furnished with such camera wonders as a flying horse, magic carpet, and a jinni. There are some rather terrifying sequences but youngsters mature enough to read the stories are probably mature enough to see the film. Conrad Veidt, Sabu, June Duprez, John Justin, Rex Ingram, Miles Malleson, Morton Selten, Mary Morris, Bruce Winston, Hay Petrie.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Narrative Poem*

By LE PELLEY

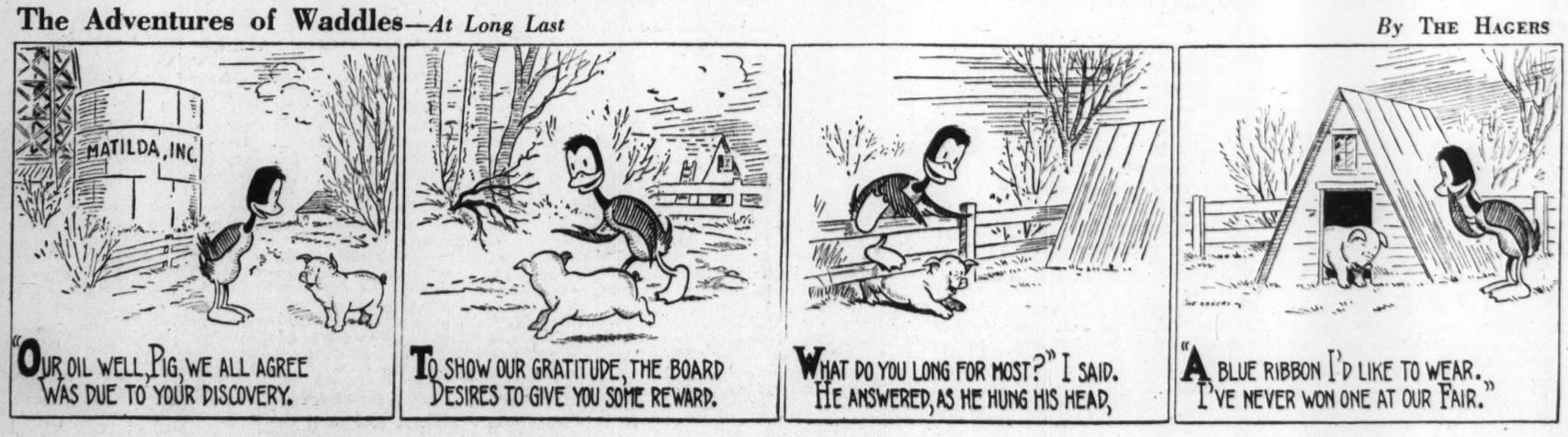
I JUST THOUGHT UP A POEM ABOUT SNOW BATTLES — WANT TO HEAR IT?
... I DON'T MIND SNOWBALLS ON THE HEAD ... ON THE TOES IS NO DISGRACE,
BUT IT'S NO FUN TO HAVE ONE LAND RIGHT SQUARELY IN THE.
GLUB
SMACK
I DIDN'T HEAR THE END OF YOUR POEM...
NEVER MIND!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*As a Matter of Fact I Don't Know What We'd Have Done Without It!*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*At Long Last*

By THE HAGERS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WHAT DO YOU LONG FOR MOST?" I SAID. HE ANSWERED, AS HE HUNG HIS HEAD,
"A BLUE RIBBON I'D LIKE TO WEAR. I'VE NEVER WON ONE AT OUR FAIR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Basis of Supplies-to-Britain

Was the United States tricked into entering the World War in 1917? In years following many Americans came to believe so. The "secret treaties," the munitions scandals, the war-debt wrangles, the growing dissatisfaction with the Versailles treaty—these and other factors contributed to an American public sentiment too easily persuaded that post-war disillusion was a natural outcome of the country's having taken a wrong premise in supporting the Allies.

Today Americans are aware that when the Nation reached the day of decision the existence of "secret treaties" was a secondary consideration, as were scandals and war debts. The abolition of power politics can hardly be undertaken in a period of international crisis. The crisis must first be resolved. That was the United States' position in 1917. The British Navy was a much the first line of American defense in the Atlantic as it is today. It was as much the bulwark of the Monroe Doctrine.

Fortunately the need to stress these facts is diminishing. Events of the last few years have educated most Americans to their country's position. Even many who regretted the big part played by trade considerations in the World War years, and who hoped that other reasons than those of mere right to trade in war time would prevail whenever America again faced the peace-or-war question, are for the most part satisfied with the United States' attitude toward the present war. They are convinced that it is based on sound concepts of national interest and an appreciation of the moral values involved.

Yet even today there is a too ready tendency to believe that the present national effort to thwart the totalitarian threat is based on the ulterior motives of a few people.

The people of the United States are overwhelmingly in favor of supplies for Britain, many of them despite vestiges of doubt left over from the post-World War disillusionment. They are so thoroughly united behind this policy that it was adopted by both Presidential candidates. Support for this policy is based not on trade opportunities—many manufacturers are reluctant to engage in war business because of the demands it makes for plant expansion. Moreover, trade pressures have been kept at a minimum through neutrality and other legislation designed to prevent the United States from acquiring a purely commercial stake in the war. It is plain that the United States has a far greater stake in the outcome of the struggle.

This is the basis of the American policy of supporting and supplying Britain on the front line of the American system of defense.

Where Is That Toad?

A year and a half ago a toad was released from a box at San Francisco by a man from Massachusetts and told to hop back home. The departure of Teddy, the toad, on his transcontinental hop was broadcast to the world by the press. Twenty-six days after he began his overland sprint, Teddy was alleged to have arrived. This questionable feat was credited to clever amphibian hitchhiking. However, those who have really looked into batrachian habits say that if they must believe something about Teddy they prefer to believe he is still hopping. In such a case—and assuming that he both knows the way and wants to go home—he is overdue.

If he has been averaging four inches to the hop and the path between San Francisco and his Massachusetts home be counted as roughly 3,250 miles, Teddy theoretically ought to make the journey in 51,285,681 hops. Yet of course this is figuring on an impossible bee-line and allowing nothing for slippery starts. Actually, Teddy's hoppage would run much higher because of mountains to clamber over, rivers to swim and cities to detour. Figuring obstacles, counting hops and allowing time out for meals and a reasonable amount of recreation, it is only necessary to estimate average elapsed time per hop to guess that Teddy should be home.

The spectacle of Teddy sternly hopping his way across the continent unequipped with even a spare tire has affected the tender-hearted. But others, sad to relate, are becoming skeptical. The months have multiplied and with them a certain degree of incredulity. Unless his master wishes totally to disillusion a trusting public, he should arrange to find a worn and weathered toad in his driveway some fine morning. Such a resourceful fellow should not need to wait even for the end of the hibernation season.

State Barriers Reduced

Practically everyone agrees in general and in the abstract that interstate trade barriers in the United States ought to be scaled down if not wholly eliminated. At a time when the globe is cut up by blockade zones and when the issue of free commerce hangs in the balance of war, there should be deeper appreciation than ever of the benefits Americans enjoy of living in the largest and most productive free trade area in the world.

Yet some may be tempted to suppose that obstructions to trade have a way of creeping in despite all logic or opposition. For this reason it is cheering and enlightening to read in a year-end report by the Council of State Governments that substantial progress has been made in bringing about reduction of the barriers that exist.

Numerous regional meetings of State officials were held during 1940 to deal with problems of this sort. One agreement was drafted by the three Pacific Coast States on the interstate movement of poultry. A committee of representatives from four regional boards was set up to deal with plant quarantine laws which constitute trade barriers. Midwestern and eastern meetings laid a groundwork for uniform handling of dairy sanitation and inspection standards. At least twenty States negotiated agreements canceling laws that hampered the interstate movement of passenger automobiles, such as discriminatory fees and regulations. New York and Michigan have agreed to waive certain taxes and fees on each other's motortrucks.

Recalling that the State legislatures in their 1939 sessions were found to have repealed more discriminatory legislation than they enacted, the advocates of removal of interstate trade barriers may definitely take heart at the continuance of good work in 1940.

Punishing Opinion

Are the American States going to begin sending people to jail for harboring "dangerous thoughts"? The phrase seemed slightly amusing as well as sinister when the Japanese police a few years ago began inquiring as to what might be going on in citizens' minds. Yet a recent conviction in Oklahoma under a State criminal syndicalism law raises specifically the issue whether persons in the United States shall be prosecuted not for any act on their part but for what they are held to believe.

In district court at Oklahoma City, Alan Shaw has been sentenced to ten years in prison and fined $5,000. According to the Associated Press, no overt act was alleged against him nor any act of violence. He was convicted of advocating sabotage and terrorism on the grounds of his membership in the Communist party, of which he was a local secretary.

The fact that the opinion involved in this case is Communism does not commend the defendant to American sympathy. But the important point is not a question of sympathy, it is one of observing standards of legal fairness as against establishing precedents which might be turned to the punishment of innocent political sentiment.

Probably a score of States have laws similar to the statute under which action has been taken in the Southwest. Most of them were passed between 1917 and 1920. During the early twenties, 128 persons were sentenced to prison in California for criminal syndicalism, most of them on the grounds of membership in the Communist Labor Party, which had endorsed revolutionary activities by the I. W. W.

In times such as the present, clearly the Government must have authority to curb activities which are directed against its own safety. Its authority, however, should not be directed against the mere harboring of certain thoughts or opinions—for who can be sure what another is thinking? The prohibitions, for the very sake of definiteness and effectiveness, should be directed against specific actions—the incitement of hearers to violence or participation in malicious damage to property.

The laws are sufficiently definite on this point, and law enforcement agencies should be able to present to courts evidence of overt acts where injury to the Nation or its interests is threatened, rather than engaging in witch hunts concerned with what people believe.

Now that the holiday feasts are past, the New Englander can return to his baked beans, the Floridian to fish and grits, and the rest of the Great American Public to beef stew and apple pie.

The Bookshelf

Winter Down East

Many of Maine's summer folk wonder what the winters are like Down East after the shutters have been nailed up on seaside boarding houses and thrifty habitants have hibernated around the woodstove until the geese shall make for Merrymeeting and the lilacs bud again. Edwin Valentine Mitchell has gone back out of season to learn what things are like after the lid goes down on Labor Day.

His account of a winter spent visiting among the outer ports and islands of the Maine Seacoast Mission aboard their yacht Sunbeam, direct from the launching ways at Damariscotta, deals with a mode of living as snug and frugal as a patchwork quilt. This ANCHOR TO WINDWARD (New York: Coward McCann. $2.75) will find good holding ground among those who appreciate the sturdy character that lies beneath the Maine shore dweller's sometimes flinty exterior.

* * *

Mr. Mitchell's narrative exudes a spontaneous friendliness. His warm approach must have won him a hearty welcome wherever the good ship Sunbeam, pungent with pine shavings and fresh paint, came to anchor. Skipper Ralph Frye, Llewellyn Damon, cook and engineer, and the youthful clergyman, Neal D. Bousfield, Superintendent of the Seacoast Mission, round out a company that radiate good cheer. Together they are helping to carry on the philanthropic enterprise maintained since the Rev. Alexander MacDonald and his brother Angus looked out from Cadillac Mountain and envisioned a useful work in ministering to these isolated folk dwelling within the magnificent range of bays and islands encompassed by their view. Mr. Mitchell describes the mission's work summer and winter among the communities of fishermen, farmers, stone cutters, and lighthouse keepers scattered throughout that storm-wracked parish.

The Maine folk the reader encounters along this windward journey seem not to differ from those who peopled Sarah Orne Jewett's writings half a century ago. They barge around their island kingdoms in unlicensed flivvers, meet the mailboat for the latest newspaper pronouncements of Popeye and the dictators, fiddle in the long shadows of their oil lamps with the dials of radios that run on batteries. One joins the Sunbeam's company as Preacher Bousfield clumps to the platform in seaboots and leads an evening of gospel singing in remote up-island schools; listens to Cap'n Ralph's yarns of days in coasting schooners; meditates on Llewellyn Damon's easy-going industry in hoeing up the makings of a clam chowder from mudflats handy to the Sunbeam's naked bilges.

* * *

Altogether it is a pleasant existence that Mr. Mitchell depicts in this satisfying narrative. It is full to the hatch coamings with scenes that attest the moderate pace of life alongshore—of coon cats basking in the lee of south doorways; of frugal women folk flaunting their housewifely smartness to brisk Monday breezes; of fish weirs and electioneerings and woodpiles, and white lighthouses sentineling spruce-topped headlands against bracing blue skies.

The book is enhanced by Ruth Rhoads Lepper's pen-and-ink sketches, which reflect an authentic feeling for the stern simplicity of her adopted year-round environment.

H. T.

Problem in Addition

"Quibbling About Billions"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Too many people, I believe, fail to take the main issues of the war seriously enough.

It is superfluous to reiterate how much Britain needs our friendship today and will continue to need it long after the war, but it seems necessary to emphasize how nearly absolute is American dependence on Britain. Anglo-American amity is definitely something to be studied and cultivated. The record of no country is entirely immune from criticism, including America's own; and it is not the time for controversy about colonial real estate or financial credit. The subject of unpaid war debts is a popular topic with some who fail to grasp the fact that Britain, in ruling the waves, has also saved us the expense of another navy in the Atlantic for many decades. Quibbling about billions sounds paradoxical, but that is what it adds up to in this desperate time of tension.

There is no parallel in our history for the plight (it is nothing less than that) that we are now in. Throughout history every people has needed friends; for the record tells us that there have always been bullies and tyrants around the corner ready at the psychological moment to pounce on their weaker neighbors. This strife for pelf, it seems, knows no boundaries. The early dreams which the Führer voiced were fairly modest, as viewed in retrospect after later events. It is logical that his acquisitive eye should be cast upon this lush land of ours. The only surprise is in the extent of his subversive activities.

In our crisis of unpreparedness, the time element is the major factor. Yet we are forced to realize that if there was any ground for truth in all the prophecies and promises made six months ago by responsible people, the slow production now of war equipment can only be attributed to negligence or indifference to any danger. Not many facts are available. However, it is a fact in our blessed United States of America that enough public clamor can generally get quick action in an emergency. There surely was never before a time when this weapon of collective kicking was more needed.

Another vital point should be stressed—that the quickest possible termination of the war is necessary to save not only billions of dollars but millions of suffering humanity on the Continent as well as in England. After the blockade (which seems a necessary evil) is lifted America alone will be able to help the victims of all the carnage.

New York — THOMAS J. SIMPSON

"Battle of Britain"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The term "Battle of Britain," it appears to this writer, is a misleading and inaccurate designation; one which is hindering the development of a clear understanding of the significance of the war, in which, until very recently, Great Britain bore the principal brunt, and, so far as Nazi Germany is concerned, still does. Admitting that the United States is sending valuable assistance to the British, it still is quite apparent that it is not committed to the necessity of sending "all-out help" to this gallant people, who daily and hourly are having their homes, their businesses, blotted out by an enemy whose determination to bring the whole of Europe, and later the Americas, under his domination, no longer can be in doubt.

How can we continue to vacillate, temporize and hesitate while the British are fighting for their right to exist as a free people? Whatever may have been said about the first World War, this is a war between Christianity and paganism, between progress and atavism, between liberty of thought and mental slavery; and it is just as much America's conflict as it is that of Great Britain and the British Empire. Let us send everything available while it still may help and thereby save for the world much of what is necessary to its progress.

L. EMMETT SHERRED

Grand Rapids, Mich.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

Another Year

By Frank L. Perrin

The calendar and the clock, if we take them at their word, are our most arbitrary and dictatorial masters. We pretend, occasionally, to ignore and fail to heed the record they write and leave, rewrite, and attempt to verify by the ringing of soft chimes and raucous gongs, or by the strewn leaves from "daily reminders" atop the office desk. It has become the fashion, observed twice annually in some sections and some countries, to turn the clock forward or backward an hour in the desire, or hope, that we can establish, or regain, a temporary mastery over time itself. We flatter ourselves that, by this process of juggling, we gain an hour of daylight in one season, forgetful of the fact that we must reluctantly pay it back just when we seem to need it most.

But we come again to the realization that by no known subterfuge can we delay the passing of this old year just closing, or the ushering in of the new year which holds in store for us those things still hidden and unrevealed. Of the year to which we bid adieu, we may say, with Virgil, "These things I saw and part of them I was." Of the new year we can only say that of what it brings we shall see, and of what it is we shall, we hope, be a part. It is, indeed, in this desire and hope to share in the activities, in the responsibilities, in the successes as well as the possible futile undertakings of the days and years before us, that we commit ourselves anew to the unselfish and consecrated service of that in which we have unshaken faith and unreserved confidence.

* * *

Events which have punctuated and underscored the record of recent months, have not been significant in that they have marked the passing of time, but because they have emphasized the importance of preserving, if not the status quo, at least the substance of that in the progress of Christian civilization which we regard as established. In our epoch of building somewhat carelessly and at haphazard upon the foundation which has been laid, and which we have perhaps sentimentally reverenced, it is discovered that many vulnerable spots have been left unprotected and unguarded. As we prepare to turn the leaves of the new record book, we realize that the crucial and vital day of trial and testing is already here.

There persists, despite what to me seems convincing evidence to the contrary, the belief that the liberal and humane peoples of the world have become pliant, timid, and incapable of maintaining their position when threatened or assailed by the vicious and aggressive. Assuming this to be the fact, the designing protagonists of the assertive and greedy have made forays against and deep inroads which have penetrated far within the borders of what were believed to be safety zones, of what the contented and happy peoples of despoiled countries regarded as sanctuaries. Civilizations which Christianity and democracy have encouraged and fostered are threatened. The right of men and women to worship, to vote, and to live as they choose is challenged.

* * *

We look out from those windows still giving us a clear view of the world and a vision not yet distorted by great fear and discover, before it is too late, that while the issue is joined, the decision is still awaited. We hopefully believe that, no matter what may come, we may still hold fast to the faith which we have been taught and to that knowledge of man's true estate which we have gained.

But of that concept of democracy which is our heritage and our cherished birthright we are not, in the darker moments, quite so firmly reassured. At such times we surrender something vital if we imagine that democracy can be lost or surrendered and later regained. This has been the weakness of the peoples of some of the countries where democracy has been sacrificed upon the altar of expediency or seeming necessity. Let us not, then, in the hour of challenge or threatened compulsion, deceive ourselves by assuming that democracy is an institution. It is not a structure built with men's hands, or one so unstable that it can be demolished by armaments of steel or fire. Democracy, finally and essentially, is a state of consciousness, which finds its true and adequate expression in the religious, political and social affairs of free peoples.

It is this which followers of false and vicious creeds would destroy. They are aware that once eradicated it cannot be restored in the hearts of men for generations. They have nothing better to offer, because there is nothing better.

There is that sympathetic and natural alliance between Christianity and democracy which interposes in the way of all destructive elements a composite barrier which we of today must guard with courage and abiding faith.

The Wide Horizon

Freedom Makes Heroes

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

Last June a lady in New Zealand, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, wrote me a friendly letter about a broadcast talk I had given. In reply to a polite acknowledgment she wrote again under date of October 15. This second letter said:

> "What losses and terrors you have all endured in the Battle of Britain, and how our hearts have ached for your sufferings! . . . Never was such bravery as you have shown the world. . . . We in New Zealand feel so useless and wish we could be there to share your perils. Every day and night we pray for the safety and deliverance of you all, from the King and Queen to the humblest tenement dweller, the aged and the young. Please God, it will not be far off!"

This letter is typical of many others that have come in the past few months from the United States as well as from the British Dominions. We are grateful for them—and yet they make us ask: "Are we really like that?" The truth is that we do not feel particularly brave or look upon ourselves as anything out of the ordinary. We do feel unbounded admiration for our young airmen, our merchant sailors and the men of the Navy. We are glad to think that our air wardens and amateur firemen stand up, without wincing or complaint, to the worst Adolf Hitler can do. But as it is just what we expected of them we are not surprised or more than quietly pleased.

* * *

All of us, I suppose, feel a bit frightened now and again. We get used to the noise of gunfire; but I have yet to meet anybody who enjoyed the scream of a falling bomb, even if he or she knew that you don't hear the bomb which is going to hit you. The real reason for the behavior of our people is, I think, that it never occurs to them to do anything but "stick it" while they are preparing to see whether the enemy can "stick" what he will presently get. There is no alternative, no other way out. We do not say this to each other, and rarely say it to ourselves. Yet we all know at the bottom of our hearts that we would rather be wiped out and go under for good and all than let Hitler settle our way of life for us.

This way of life is a curious thing. I suppose it is the result of centuries of struggle for individual liberty, and of generations of living under free institutions. Somebody who ought to have known better is alleged to have said that democracy is dead in Great Britain. If he said it, I wonder what his idea of democracy may be.

An old Latin tag, which seems to contain the gist of totalitarian doctrine, declares that "Laws are silent in the midst of arms." We have found, on the contrary, that laws, or the representative institutions that make democratic laws, are anything but silent in the midst of arms.

* * *

Our present House of Commons is not an ideal body. The majority of its members were elected in November, 1935, on the understanding that they would support the League of Nations and collective security against the Italian aggression upon Abyssinia. They did the opposite. Afterwards they supported many a sorry attempt at "appeasement." Yet since this war began they have served as a useful stimulus to Government action, as a salutary brake upon official vagaries, and as a real council of the nation at every critical turn. A few years ago it was almost the fashion to deride Parliament as a "talking shop." Now our people know that a "talking shop" is a mainstay of democratic freedom.

Mr. Winston Churchill became Prime Minister last May, during a severe crisis, in response to an irresistible popular demand which Parliament interpreted. Since then Mr. Churchill and his colleagues have constantly and willingly faced criticism and admonition in both Houses of Parliament. The public temper is all the saner and sounder because this is so. There would be trouble if any Prime Minister or any Government should show signs of an undemocratic, dictatorial mood.

So, while we defend our way of life passively by "sticking it," and get ready to defend it actively against the forces of evil, we practice it by exercising the right of public criticism which is the most essential feature of democratic freedom. But we do not feel that we are especially brave in standing up for a way of life without which, we believe, life itself would not be worth living.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, DECEMBER 28, 1940

From the Book, "California and the West." Courtesy of Duell, Sloan and Pearce

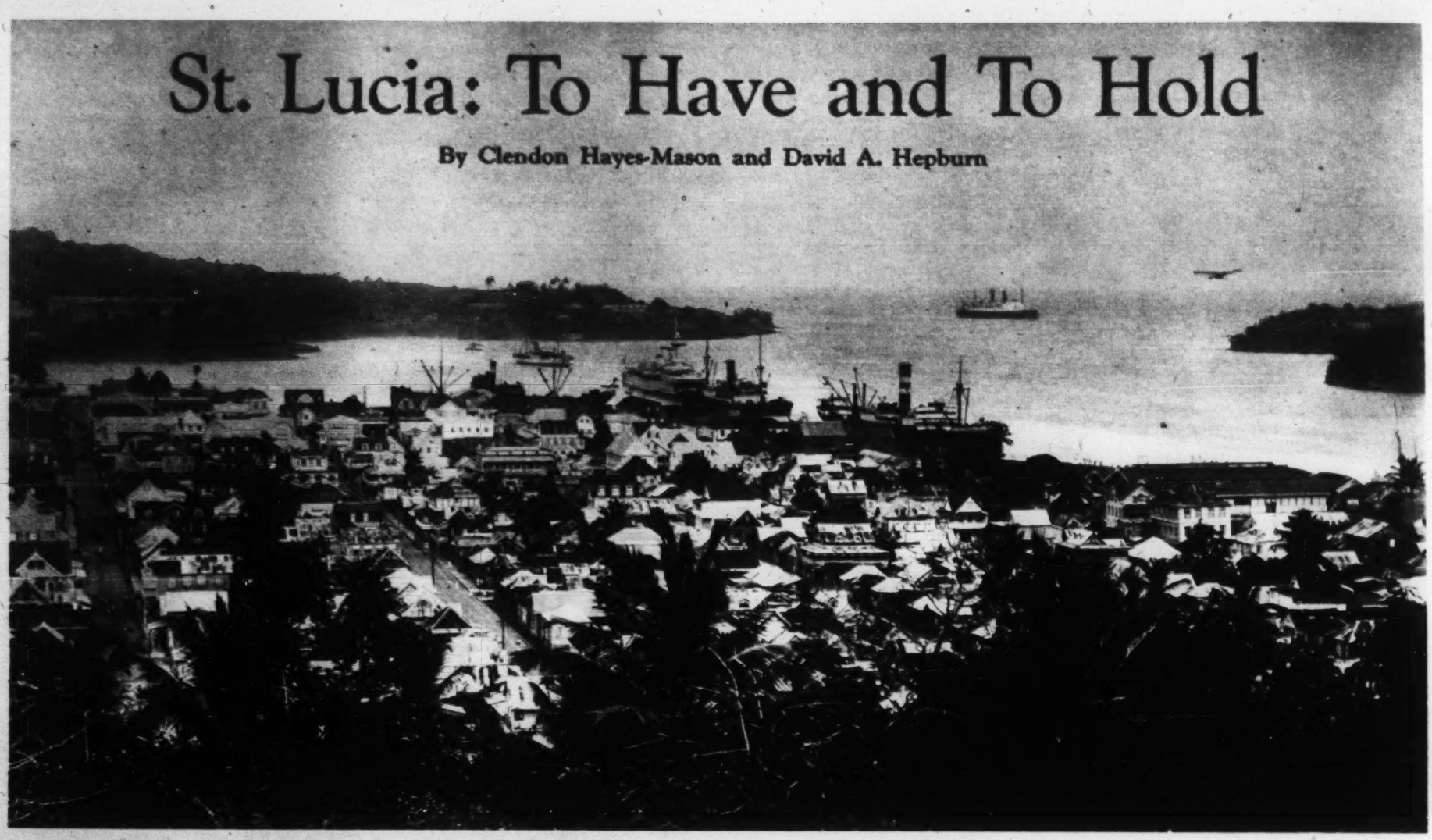
"YOSEMITE" • *From Photograph by Edward Weston*

ST. LUCIA • *By Clendon Hayes-Mason and David A. Hepburn* • Page Two

LONDON FRONT-LINE YOUNGSTERS • *By John Allan May* • Page Four

St. Lucia: To Have and To Hold

By Clendon Hayes-Mason and David A. Hepburn



GREAT SHIPS CALL AT CASTRIES, CAPITAL OF ST. LUCIA

The Harbor Teems With Overseas Commerce, a Large Passenger Liner Lies Off the Narrow Entrance, and a Passenger Plane Rises Over the Headland

" . . . To the many who strove to find a footing in the Archipelago, St. Lucia was ever the key to attainment. In every fresh scheme of conquest the little island was the goal to be reached, the guerdon of the conqueror. Hold St. Lucia, and the rest may perish! There can hardly be a spot that for its size has played a more stirring part in the history of arms or in the chronicles of the British Navy and Army. . . ."—Sir Frederick Treeves, Bart., G. C. V. O., C. B., LL.D., famous historian and author.

SOMEWHERE in the cobalt setting of the South Caribbean a little island lies—an island which, for its strategic position and commodious west coast havens, will be called upon to play a great and important rôle in helping defend the Panama Canal and the whole of the American Continent in the event of attack. The island is British—one of the eight West Indian Colonies secured by the United States Government as an air and naval base in exchange for 50 destroyers. Its name—St. Lucia, area 233 square miles.

This colony is the second largest in the Windward group, the other three islands in the group being Dominica (largest), St. Vincent, Grenada (the seat of Government), with the islets of the Grenadines stretching between Grenada and St. Vincent. The Voice of St. Lucia, the island's only daily newspaper, commenting on the announcement, said: "It is no surprise that the decision of the British Government to lease to the United States air and naval bases in these Colonies has met with general and enthusiastic approval in these islands. The lease of these bases for a period of 99 years does not interfere with the sovereignty of the islands concerned, and marks unmistakably the close co-operation which is planned by the British Commonwealth and the United States for the protection of their common interests and ideals of life and society."

The United States has been given a 99-year lease of St. Lucia's west coast, the side opposite the Panama Canal and Central America. On this coast are situated several fine harbors, some of which would be suitable for bases.

Gros Islet Bay, at the northeast point of the island, offers a good and strategic harbor. Of vast width and comparative calmness, it could accommodate a large number of ships at once. In no place within 200 yards of the land is the depth more than three fathoms, but it increases steadily to nine fathoms about half a mile out. The bay is fringed by a strip of golden-white sand a quarter of a mile long, part of which is the Raduit Beach. In the bay itself is famous Pigeon Island, 43 acres of virgin forested rock. Reminiscent of the days when St. Lucia was the battleground of Caribbean strife, the ruins of the barracks which the men of the great admirals inhabited still stand. It was from Saddle Battery that Lord Rodney descried the French fleet of 25 sail of the line under Comte de Grasse in distant Fort-de-France Bay, that breezy morning of April 12, 1782. It was here he marshaled his fleet and gave the chase which resulted in decisive battle off Dominica.

Like a crouching lion, Pigeon Island rears its head out of the cool, placid waters of Gros Islet, presenting, to the Government that can make use of it, an important battery site, and an ideal supply storehouse.

Just four miles south along the coast is another of St. Lucia's potential harbors—Choc Bay. Bordered by a beach stretching nonstop for 3½ miles, Choc is the largest and most significant opening on the western side of the island. Its capacity is large and the all-round depth good. At the southern end the bay is separated from Castries Harbor by a narrow promontory, scarcely a mile across, Vigie Point. To Castries, the capital, the distance by road is just a mile. In the center of the bay is Rat Island, formerly a quarantine station, now a popular holiday resort on which the Government retains sole rights. Choc, too, is full of its history, recalling the intrepid soldier, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who, in 1796, landed here with an army of 12,000 men. By a series of masterly tactics and hard-fought battles, in the course of which Sir John Moore (of Corunna) and Sir John Hope distinguished themselves, the enemy were driven into the fortress of Fort Charlotte, where they were besieged, repeatedly attacked and cannonaded. The tale is told of how "Abercrombie, with savage resolution, forced his guns and men over miles of rugged country, across ravines, and up precipitous slopes and planted them on a giant peak, the ascent of which was well-nigh impossible."

Castries Harbor, subtending the main business and commercial artery of St. Lucia, is evidently the safest roadstead of them all. Apart from the fact that it is regularly dredged and kept in excellent repair, it is land-locked and immune to tidal waves. Its only outlet is a narrow mouth about 400 yards wide on the west, and it broadens out like a horseshoe. At its greatest width it is not more than half a mile, and that, perhaps, is its greatest handicap, lack of maneuvering space. Although destroyers and small craft could easily dart in and out with safety, heavy cruisers would proceed with difficulty. All around it the vista of formidable hills form a fitting background to this, one of the best natural harbors in the British Empire. Almost regal in their stolid appearance and luxuriant verdure, they extend from Vigie on the left in a semi-circle to Abercrombie Hill, Piton Flore, and Morne Fortuné on the right. In April, 1899, the United States Squadron under Admiral Sampson—three battleships, two first-class cruisers, and three second-class cruisers—as well as the Dutch warship Zeeland, were berthed inside, and took both coal and water, the presence of these ships of war in no way interfering with the current business of the port, which was unusually brisk during their stay.

As far back as 1778, Admiral Rodney, in a report to the Earl of Sandwich, strongly advocated the retention of St. Lucia by the British, for "there," he said, "the largest ships of war can be careened, be secure during the hurricane months, and always ready to afford speedy succour to His Majesty's other islands."

The following is an excerpt from "Lloyds List and Shipping Gazette" (Jan. 10, 1923):

"Special reference is made in the Colonial Report of St. Lucia for 1921 to Port Castries as a coaling station. This harbor is almost land-locked, is a mile in length and available for all classes of vessels. It is also well lighted. On one side of the entrance is a flashing light visible 12 miles, and on the other side is an occulting light visible 25 miles, and there are also leading lights into the harbor. A concrete wharf, 650 feet in length with a minimum depth of 27½ feet, provides accommodation for easy coaling. Steamers lie alongside, and are bunkered by native labor at an average rate of 150 tons an hour, or with greater celerity when required. Fresh water is also supplied to shipping from hydrants on the wharf."

Morne Fortuné commands an important position on the southern side of the harbor. Rising sheer to almost 1,000 feet, densely forested, it is an imposing sight. Years ago, its strategic position made it the scene of many a struggle. Once heavily armed, Morne Fortuné's defences have now been allowed to rust. The guns, all obsolete types, have been dismantled; the few that remain are sight-seeing antiques of historical interest. The stalwart barracks which housed part of the Canadian forces garrisoning St. Lucia during the World War have either been abandoned or converted into residences. On the top of Morne Fortuné is Government House, the official residence of the Administrator of

(Continued on page 15)

Into Egypt Land

W. P. M.

When our Lord was but a little child
He was taken down into Egypt land,
And carried by Mary, so comely and mild.
The friendly Joseph walked before them
Leading the gentle ass that bore them.

When warned by a dream they made their flight
To hide in the dimness of Egypt land;
But the child was brought home when the time was right,
When a king was gone who sought to slay him,
And hearts could be found to love and obey him.

Mourn not, little one, do not weep
When you're taken down into Egypt land
To be safe from the spear and the sword's sweep,
For motherly kindness is brooding o'er you,
The angels of God are behind and before you.

Blacking-Out Foreign Correspondents

By William Henry Chamberlin

THESE ARE HARD DAYS for the foreign correspondent. Not so much because his work takes him where people are being bombed or torpedoed, but rather because it has become impossible or extremely difficult to practice his trade over a large and increasing part of the world.

Side by side with the physical blackout that darkens the streets of the cities and large towns of the belligerent countries there is an ever-growing blackout of independent news reporting which finds expression in various forms: censorship, intimidation, expulsion and, most effective of all, cutting off of news at the source.

Independent reporting has altogether ceased in the Soviet Union and in the considerable areas of Eastern and Western Europe which are under Soviet and German military occupation. The foreign correspondent leads an increasingly harassed and restricted existence in Japan. In unoccupied France he is subject to the double control of the French censorship and of the pressure which Germany constantly applies to the Vichy regime to permit no action or expression of opinion which could be construed as unfriendly to the Third Reich. Censorship is severe even in countries where administrative independence has been maintained, as in Switzerland, Spain, and the Balkans.

Curiously enough, Berlin, after the outbreak of the war, was in one way a freer news center than was Paris. Germany dispensed with the preliminary censorship of messages which was imposed in France from the beginning of hostilities. But a Damocles sword of expulsion hung over the head of the newspaperman who made what the Nazi authorities considered an indiscreet use of his freedom.

* * *

In Italy, where the roll of expelled foreign correspondents is a long one, the unfortunate journalist gets the worst of both the French and the German systems. His messages are censored; but censorship is no guaranty of immunity from later discipline.

This growing blackout of the independent foreign news reporter is important because it means a steady contraction of the news sources on which American public opinion is based. How many first-hand news stories come out of Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Oslo, Copenhagen, Warsaw, and Prague in these days? Has the American reader the least opportunity to know what has happened in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Eastern Poland, and Bessarabia since these regions passed under the control of the Soviets?

For that matter, has anyone during recent years been able to get independent first-hand testimony as to the working out of the experiment in collective farming in Russia, or as to what military and industrial undertakings have been started in Eastern Siberia, or as to how Soviet nationality policy is being applied in the non-Russian regions of the Soviet Union? How many foreigners have been allowed to visit those parts of China where the Soviet writ counts for more than the Chinese, such as Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan?

I know from experience journalistic working conditions in three countries, the Soviet Union, Japan, and France; in all three the deterioration during the last year has been little short of catastrophic. The life of the foreign newspaperman in Russia, with one brief interlude, has always been a struggle with the censor.

* * *

During the first years of my Moscow assignment, from 1922 until 1928, the censorship was comparatively mild, in the light of later developments, although it was more severe than any which existed in other European countries, most of which at that time were free from censorship. Restrictions on foreign correspondents became more severe as conditions in the Soviet Union deteriorated, from 1929 until 1933. The great famine of 1932-33 was almost completely concealed from the knowledge of the outside world. Correspondents were forbidden to visit the stricken regions of Ukraina and the North Caucasus and the word famine could not be cabled from Moscow.

One could only use such comparatively mild expressions as hardship, malnutrition, etc., which did not convey any adequate information about the situation. The same euphemistic gloss was imposed as regards the process officially called the "liquidation of the kulaks as a class," which meant that about 1,000,000 of the more well-to-do peasants were driven from their homes, often in the fierce cold of the Russian winter and, in many instances, deported to places in the Arctic wilderness, with the inevitable accompanying loss of life, especially among women, children, and elderly men.

Censorship restrictions were somewhat relaxed after 1934, when the worst of the Five-Year Plan atrocities were over. But the ruthless purges of the Communist Party, which began in 1935 and lasted until 1938, cut the foreign journalist in Moscow off from all his formerly precarious news sources. The most dangerous offense for Russians, Communists, and non-Communists alike was association with foreigners. The Russians took the hint; and the foreign correspondents were left isolated, just like the diplomats in Moscow.

From the standpoint of the intelligent censor, this isolation was more effective than the most extensive use of the blue pencil. A story that a correspondent knows does usually get out somehow, even if the journalist is unable to send it directly under his own name. But the correspondent cannot send what he does not know, and he cannot know very much about a country all of whose citizens are terrorized against coming into contact with him.

This state of isolation from first-hand Russian contacts greatly reduced the value of the formal abolition of the censorship which was announced when Vyacheslaff Molotoff took over the portfolio of Foreign Affairs from Maxim Litvinoff in May, 1939. However, this abolition of censorship did not last long. Since Jan. 1, 1940, censorship has been reintroduced with unprecedented rigor. The last newspaper correspondent remaining in Russia left his post a few weeks ago with a long dossier of stories which he had not been allowed to send, most of them based on material in the Soviet press, which is itself completely under governmental control. A situation had been reached where more information could be obtained from the Soviet newspapers than from the messages of correspondents in Moscow.

* * *

One's reaction to Japan's way with the foreign press depended, as I came to realize, upon whether one came to Tokyo from New York or from Moscow. Colleagues fresh from America chafed and fumed over the difficulties of obtaining real news in Tokyo, the evasions and procrastinations of government officials, the secrecy that shrouded some affairs of state.

Coming from the Soviet Union, on the other hand, I felt that Japan could almost be considered a liberal country. Censorship was sporadic, not continuous; the Japanese press, by Moscow standards, enjoyed a good deal of freedom, even if it was distressingly inaccurate; one could meet critically minded Japanese without fearing for the consequences to them, as one certainly could not meet Russians suspected of being out of sympathy with the Soviet order.

One could travel freely not only in Japan, but in Korea and Manchukuo and in some parts of China which were under Japanese military occupation. The police, to be sure, were exasperatingly numerous and inquisitive as soon as one got off the main traveled routes; but I journeyed from one end of the Japanese Empire to another without experiencing anything more serious than an occasional shortness of temper.

Recently, however, there has been abundant indication that the foreign newspaperman in Japan is having a pretty hard row to hoe. It was a shock last August to read that James Cox, veteran Reuter correspondent in Tokyo, had passed away while in the custody of the Japanese police. Accompanying circumstances have made the official explanation

(Continued on page 13)

AIR MAIL
EUROPEAN
John Allan May
N6620
RECEIVED
SEP 18 1939
OFFICE OF FOREIGN EDITOR
8 SEP MID
Note:
If this story arrives in time, it might be useful as a color-background for reports of the censorship debate in Parliament, Wednesday, Sep. 13.
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CENSORSHIP AND BRITAIN
LONDON --
[redacted]
This is the Ministry of Information and here, 24 hours a day, runs the complicated machinery which must perform the difficult task of combining truth with prudence and news with reticence.
Here, behind the doors that open onto the tall cool corridors [redacted] work civil servants who decide what information may with safety be made public and what withheld, who write restrained communiques and issue official notices. Here has come the press department of the Foreign Office, the unpretentious

CENSORSHIP IN OPERATION

Handouts for the Press (Top) From the British Ministry of Information; Blackouts (Left) on Copy Paper; a Newsstand (Below) in Moscow

Wide World, Ewing Galloway

London's Front-Line Youngsters

By John Allan May

THE LONDON Family Robinson were in their narrow earth-covered Anderson steel shelter when a bomb flung at random from a great height screamed into the typical suburban back garden, shocking the earth with a violent quake, disintegrating the rear walls of the frail semi-detached villa, buckling the shelter, covering everything with dirt, dust, mud, and bricks.

A few moments later, squeezing out of what was left of the shelter, all safe and sound, came the London Family Robinson. And the youngest looked with wide clear eyes at the Strong Man of the family, the Great Player of Boisterous Games and Purveyor of Household Authority, smiled a tentative smile, half wondrous, half doubtful, and said:

"Do it again, Daddy. But don't play so rough next time."

There is a poignancy too deep for words in the fact that to so many of the thousands of very young children who had remained in London when the assault began, front-line kids of 1940, this "terrible experience" has been, even in its worst hours, a game. An exciting game sometimes, with airplanes swooping and rolling above the house and the bells of the fire-engines clanging down the road, and all sorts of new treasures, like bomb-tails, to be found in the streets and parks; a bewildering game often, with serious faces among the grown-ups, funny meals in funny places at funny times, sleep in big, dark rooms with hundreds of other children and grown-ups, or behind the stairs near a lot of pipes and boxes you mustn't touch; a rough game occasionally, with bangs and bumps and windowless homes and sudden journeys to unheard-of places with Mother and Dad pushing pots and pans and kettles and bedding down the street in your pram. Yes, an odd but exciting game this. So little understood and yet, thanks to the steady trust all children give their parents, so little feared.

The way the children have reacted to the savage war that has been rained so indiscriminately on their homes, their parents and themselves, has been one of the most amazing—yes, and one of the finest—things in the one-sided Battle of London. As everybody knows, there has been sadness and tragedy. But perhaps everybody does not realize that there has been, in the midst of all this and greater than all this, calmness, steadiness, poise and bravery on the part of children. And there has been laughter.

It is strange how early there comes to child some inkling of what war means and a determination to help. Many a local waste and salvage chief has been deeply moved by the arrival at his headquarters of a small child clasping some precious toy which he has brought along to donate for scrap, "to build us some more bombers." One salvage officer told me of a boy of six who, on presenting a bunch of metal toys to a collector, inquired how many such toys he would be needing to build a Spitfire. Told he would need 10,000 or more, the child replied, with serious expression, "Oh dear, I don't think I can get you quite as many as that."

Most of [illegible]ren who are old enough to [illegible] the war is not a game by any means still look upon it as an adventure. Some of the older children, of 14 and 15, have performed acts of gallantry that would earn high medals and honors for those who are old enough to fight this total war in uniform and under military discipline. There is Ernest Finch, 15-year-old South London schoolboy, who, in the thick of a raid, swam a canal to rescue a mother and two babies buried beneath a shelter and after that put out four fire-bombs single-handed. And 16-year-old Albert Bondfield, roof spotter, who stayed at his post on a central London store while bombs rained around, and eventually, after the store had caught fire and he was ordered down, spent the night rescuing girls from a debris-covered basement shelter.

And some of the younger ones act just as unselfishly when there are pets to be cared for or rescued. In the streets they used to call "mean streets," a hundred little deeds of gallantry have been performed by children too young really to appreciate the meaning of the word but yet old enough to know what an unexploded bomb is and to ignore it in rescuing a mewing kitten from the debris.

Why have there been so many children still in London to face the perils of the front line? Why were they not all sent away at once?

Well, it is a long and complicated story. But there is one particular reason why there have been many front-line kids in the menaced metropolis. It is that, despite the Government's continued appeals to parents to send children away under evacuation schemes, hundreds of poorer families preferred to remain together in one place—home—even if it might be dangerous. It is not sensible, but there are times when, to individuals, the sensible course may not seem to be the right one and may even appear unthinkable.

Londoners—particularly the humble inhabitants of the East End—are among the most home-loving of all men and women. To them home is everything, home life the paramount interest and the most stoutly cherished possession. And by home the Londoner does not mean the walls of his house or flat or room, but the unity of the home.

This cherishing of the unity of the home was illustrated forcefully to me when I saw one of those "little mothers" who are so common a feature of London life in the poorer districts—elder sisters who are daily in charge of the very young of the family—standing in a queue outside a tube station waiting to gain admission for the night. She was about 12 and had under her care two small undisciplined ruffians of tender years, Basil and Ernie by name.

Basil, Ernie, and their sister were going to establish themselves in a cosy corner by the platform, having paid three halfpence each for the right of admission, and there await the arrival of Mum and Dad, who both have jobs in London. A corner on a subway platform had become this family's home, now it was no longer possible to sleep in the noise of battle above their two rooms in the East End. And they found it preferable to the easier living each would get if they no longer made a home together.

The story of Basil and Ernie is not pathetic to them. That is the fact that must be understood. Their life may be uncomfortable but they are used to discomfort. They seem proud to be still a part of London. And they know that many of their evacuee pals are ever expressing the wish to come back to London, feeling they are missing an adventure.

There are many new games for Basil and Ernie and the rest of the front-line kids. Not only variations on the good old games of a half-forgotten yesteryear, in which Messerschmitts and Spitfires figure as prominently as once did the stage coaches and cowboys, but brand new ones. Such as the morning rush to be first

(Continued on page 13)

Drawings by Eileen A. Soper

The Melting Pot Boils

By Hannah Bowles

THE WAY TO CITIZENSHIP

An Applicant (Top) Fills Out Naturalization Papers; a Queue (Above) of Prospective Citizens; Gateway to America (Right), Ellis Island

"DOMENICK POGGIOLI! Max Klockgiesser! Minna Hochstein! Adrienne Marie Lefevre! John Henry Buchanan!" Through a small megaphone the Clerk of the Naturalization Court at Washington, and Christopher Streets in New York City, sings out the medley of strange names—an indistinguishable jumble to the untrained ear—but the owner of each recognizes his own particular aggregation of consonants and vowels, and responds. Max, Minna, and the rest hurry to the desk of the Clerk, where they join their companions from Russia, Germany, Spain, Poland, France, England, and all points east of the Atlantic Ocean, in the scramble for American citizenship.

During the last four or five years there has been a steady increase in the numbers of applicants for citizenship in the United States. From the Department of State comes the report that enough persons are registered at U. S. Consulates in Europe, awaiting their turn to enter America, to fill the quotas of certain countries for years to come—Germany for 11 years; Czechoslovakia, 8 years; Poland, 17 years. While aliens already living in the United States have been making haste to become citizens in order to participate in the benefits of old-age pensions and various social security acts. The threat of war in Europe and the harsh conditions of life under dictatorships added to the numbers, and since the war began refugees and emigrants from the warring nations have swelled the tide to flood proportions.

In St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, it is estimated that 7,000 persons of European birth have applied for citizenship during the last few months—most of them residents of many years. This is a 20 to 25 per cent increase over applications a year ago.

At the Naturalization Court at Washington and Christopher Streets in New York City the clerks tell you that during the past 12 months the numbers of applicants have increased fourfold. Five hundred "first papers" were issued on each of three days not long ago.

* * *

The application for citizenship, the "first paper," legally known as "Making the Declaration of Intention," may be made as soon as the alien arrives. But he must have lived in the United States continuously for five years—and six months in the place where his application is filed—before he acquires the "second paper," or "Petition for Citizenship," whereby he becomes a full-fledged citizen.

Two years must elapse between the filing of the first and second papers. If the petitioner has not lived here continuously for five years he must curb his impatience to become a United States citizen for that length of time before he applies for his second paper. If seven years is allowed to lapse, however, the process must start all over again and the applicant again sign the Declaration of Intention.

An army of new citizens marches through the bleak halls of the Federal Building on Washington Street in New York, day after day and month after month. During the first years of the rush the majority of applicants were persons who had lived in the country for many years, but somehow hadn't gotten around to applying for citizenship. Old-age pensions, relief, and unemployment insurance are benefits only for United States citizens. So among the throng were great numbers of elderly people.

Today the long files of people who raise their right hands in loyalty to the United States are for the most part young or middle-aged people, newly arrived on its shores.

Many are Jewish refugees and emigrants from the countries that have been overrun by Germany. There are many intellectuals among them — teachers, physicians, musicians, artists, actors. An electrical engineer from Vienna. A professor of languages from France. A rabbi from Poland. Also, textile workers from Czechoslovakia, a Hungarian pastry cook with expansive brow and the flowing locks of an impresario, or a longshoreman from Estonia with no word of English.

* * *

Occasionally a celebrity comes by. Elisabeth Rethberg or Lotte Lehmann of the Metropolitan Opera Company; or a Swedish actress with fascinating accent and flashing smile. A bright elderly lady from Poland produces her first paper, and points pridefully to the photograph. "See—don't I look young?" she asks. And seeks your advice about framing the paper.

The preliminary application forms for both the first and second papers must be accompanied by two photographs of the immigrant. Uncle Sam is particular in his specifications for the photographic record of his adopted children. "Such photographs shall be 2 by 2 inches in size, unmounted on a thin paper, have a light background, clearly show a full front view, without a hat, of the features of the applicant, distance from top of head to point of chin to be approximately 1¼ inches, and shall have been taken within 30 days of the date they are furnished. Each copy of the photograph shall be signed by the applicant in such manner as not to obscure the features. Snapshot, group, or full-length portraits will not be accepted."

The final hearing on the Petition for Citizenship is given not less than 90 days after the form has been entered, during which time the examiners of the Immigration and Naturalization Service investigate the statements made by the applicant. It is a criminal offense to make a false statement.

Ordinarily the total cost of becoming a citizen is $7.50. When the first paper is signed, $2.50 is paid, and $5 is the fee charged for filing the Petition for Citizenship, and for the Certificate of Citizenship, if granted.

The requirements for citizenship are that the person must be of good moral character, that he believes in the principles of the United States Constitution, and that he will make a good citizen—which facts must be attested by two witnesses who are citizens of the United States.

The final act is taking the Oath of Allegiance, whereby the new citizen promises to renounce allegiance to his former country and pledges himself to respect, honor, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

* * *

The Naturalization Law has been revised from time to time. On May 24, 1934, a law was passed providing that an alien eligible to citizenship, either man or woman, who marries a citizen of the United States or one who is naturalized, may become a citizen by signing only the second paper—after a three years' residence. The first paper is not required.

Prior to Sept. 22, 1922, an alien woman automatically became a citizen of the United States by marrying one. Likewise a woman lost her citizenship by marrying an alien. But since the law passed on Sept. 22, 1922, a married woman becomes a citizen, or renounces citizenship, only upon her own declaration in a Federal Court. No longer does marriage affect her status as a citizen.

It is much simpler to renounce United States citizenship than to acquire it. Naturalization may be a bewildering ordeal to the foreigner without knowledge of language and customs in America, and several agencies endeavor to smooth the way for him. A naturalization aid service is maintained by the WPA adult education department of the Board of Education in New York City. In 125 centers in various sections of the city naturalization counselors give assistance to the newcomers—an average of 600 persons being thus instructed each week. The American Legion also has established headquarters for helping in the preparation of applications.

The Daughters of the American Revolution issue a Manual for Citizenship, a handbook of general information which will prepare the applicant for those questions relating to our country and its government that will be put to him when he files the Petition for Citizenship. So concise and complete are the contents of the D. A. R. Manual that the Clerks of the Naturalization Court in New York City use it in their examination of applicants.

In the first part of the book there is a page of greetings from the President General of the National Society, D. A. R., which is followed by a brief history of the beginnings of the United States, and an explanation of the forms and functions of Federal and State Government, a copy of the Constitution, the rules relating to the flag, and a chapter on "How to Become a Citizen of the United States." This booklet is printed in 17 languages.

Keystone

"And, Now—Mr. Swing"

By Clarissa Lorenz

"WE ARE GOING to have to come out of this a better democracy," said Raymond Gram Swing, talking in his New York office. "The world is in its present crisis because the world has been so shallow. Our indifference has made Herr Hitler possible, and we must emerge stronger if he is not to bring us down. The potential danger in the United States is not our fifth columnists but our appeasers. They are the men who would sell out America, the quiet, sincere type of men who say it is better to live like Nazis than go to war."

The news interpreter spoke in the same authoritative, measured tones heard by 9,000,000 Americans nightly over the air. For one of the country's busiest men, he had a delightful air of leisureliness.

"If all the law and religion, science and art, justice and personal freedom that we call civilization are not to perish," he declared, when made chairman of the recently organized Council for Democracy, "the rising spirit of the American people must be stimulated and channeled to make democracy a real, dynamic, burning creed, worth while fighting for." Leaders in industry, labor, education, science, publishing, and the arts compose the board of 94 directors who will disseminate the council's programs throughout the country.

"People have to be in danger of losing their freedom before they will defend it," he said. "They have to be scared first. You have to make the average citizen realize that in the end he will have to pay for what he wants. In the next year we are going to have the cost put before us. If we don't care to pay that bill, we can lose our freedom. But I'm sure we'll be willing to pay it."

* * *

In the four years that Mr. Swing broadcast his "American Commentary" to the British Broadcasting Corporation in London he was credited with having 30.7 per cent of the British listening in. Now Europe hears him monthly. He is proud of the fact that even in these turbulent times his scripts are not only uncensored but unread before they go on the air. After 21 years as foreign correspondent, he knows Europe inside out. He had learned what was significant, and when he began broadcasting in America five years ago, he tried to stress the important rather than the dramatic. His coherent but unspectacular reports fell on many unresponsive ears, and only when one crisis succeeded another did Americans become alarmed and listen for the essentials and the implications of this cataclysm. Mr. Swing is more interested in analysis than prophecy, but, as he says, sometimes it is possible to prophesy by analysis.

As a journalist before the World War, Mr. Swing found his reports from Europe were treated lightly. When he filed a story on Germany's tremendous increase in munitions expenditures, American editors missed its significance and cut it down to a back-page item under the heading, "A Day at the Reichsstadt." One of his scoops told of the shelling of the Dardanelles, when few in Europe were expecting such a push at Germany's back door. Another, that of the mysterious, large-caliber gun, the Big Bertha, shelling the forts at Liége.

"Do you think a Bureau of Propaganda, as in Germany, would be indicated for the United States?" I asked Mr. Swing.

* * *

He shook his head. "Germany's brand of propaganda is run on a Nazi program, and couldn't be duplicated in America. It is based on the individual abandoning himself. We can't say to our citizens, 'You are no good, but you have to toe the line and do what the President tells you.' We must say, 'You are what matters!' Our propaganda will be based on the individual finding himself. Unless you can say, 'You are important, you can change the country if you don't like it!' then democracy is a farce. We want to make people feel that they do matter. Individuals are unified in action. If their society of individualism is in danger, they take concerted action to defend it."

"Democracy is a hope," he continued, "a trust in the future, the means of achieving something finer. You cannot unify the United States by defending the status quo. Unless people are convinced that they have the power to change a society in which they have been unhappy, democracy is without purpose. It is the continual means in your possession to improve conditions and make them correspond to your ethical concepts. And if you are going to unite, unite.

"Britain has set us a wonderful example in unity. This common danger has welded the people together. I believe the two most thrilling moments of the war were when Britain offered France union, and when Prime Minister Churchill promised compulsory insurance for property damage done by war. Those events are landmarks, significant, real moves toward democracy. In America, we have large elements that are dissident, but we are much more nearly unified than before. The World War started amalgamating us."

I asked Mr. Swing about the charge one is always hearing, that this is an imperialistic war.

* * *

"A war to conquer territory is always an imperialist war," he answered. "But what would you rather be today, Poland or Ireland? Poland is gone, Ireland is free to be neutral. British imperialism has changed into the concept of the social family, whereas German imperialism has passed into the concept of slavery. Herr Hitler spent $60,000,000,000 to get a war machine. In the United States we, too, could give everybody jobs in the same way, but you must agree that to spend $60,000,000,000 for a war machine is a very poor constructive force. The point is to give people jobs that will raise their standard of living, not make slaves of them."

He wrote in Survey Graphic of October, 1940: " . . . We have a task to strengthen our own democracy, to make it vigorous and more serviceable to more people. We have a task in organizing thought and action toward human beings, our own, and those in any country where they are being degraded and endangered. The opportunities in both fields are boundless. And we should feel the spur in the knowledge that in so far as we fail in using the opportunities, we fail to contribute to the civilization which we pray shall be strengthened and perpetuated."

* * *

There is an attractive humility about Mr. Swing, not the least proof of which is the concession he made his wife, once a militant feminist. Since she was unwilling to give up the name Betty Gram, he offered to take it if she took his. And so he became Raymond Gram Swing in 1920, when they were married in Berlin. Like his news reports, he has never been able to dramatize himself, and his modest office equipment is typical of this reserve and simplicity. In his office he manages with two telephones, a news ticker, a portable typewriter, shortwave radio, and one secretary. A few maps of Europe decorate the walls, and a copy of John Stuart Mill's "My Government." Whenever he is provocative over the air, his telephone rings for six weeks on end and letters pour in until he cries for mercy. But he has seldom been charged with inaccuracy. He checks his judgments by comparison with others—economists, shipping officials, the Foreign Policy Association, and the State Department.

For his evening broadcast, Mr. Swing has finished reading at 4:30 p. m. papers from all over the world, press radio bulletins, and the U. P. reports. By 5 o'clock he is ready for his typewriter, which is set for a line of 60 spaces (13 lines take him one minute to read). By 9 o'clock the script of roughly 2,000 words is written. He edits carefully and aloud, until he has a beautifully tight essay, and so accurately timed that the studio engineer hardly ever has to give him the stretch-out or the speed-up signal. Week ends are spent at his lovely country retreat at New Weston, Conn., where he relaxes with his piano, his three children, and observes his household rule not to talk politics there.

What radio needs most, Mr. Swing feels, is a good job of editing. Lack of honesty in the usage of meanings has suspended all trust between national rulers and between rulers and peoples. It has wiped out man's only means of communication. "And one thing I'm sure of," he says, "there can be no peace without communication, nor any communication without honestly used words."

He advised youth not to form a judgment of the times from looking too closely at what has been given them by the preceding generation. "We have a longer heritage."

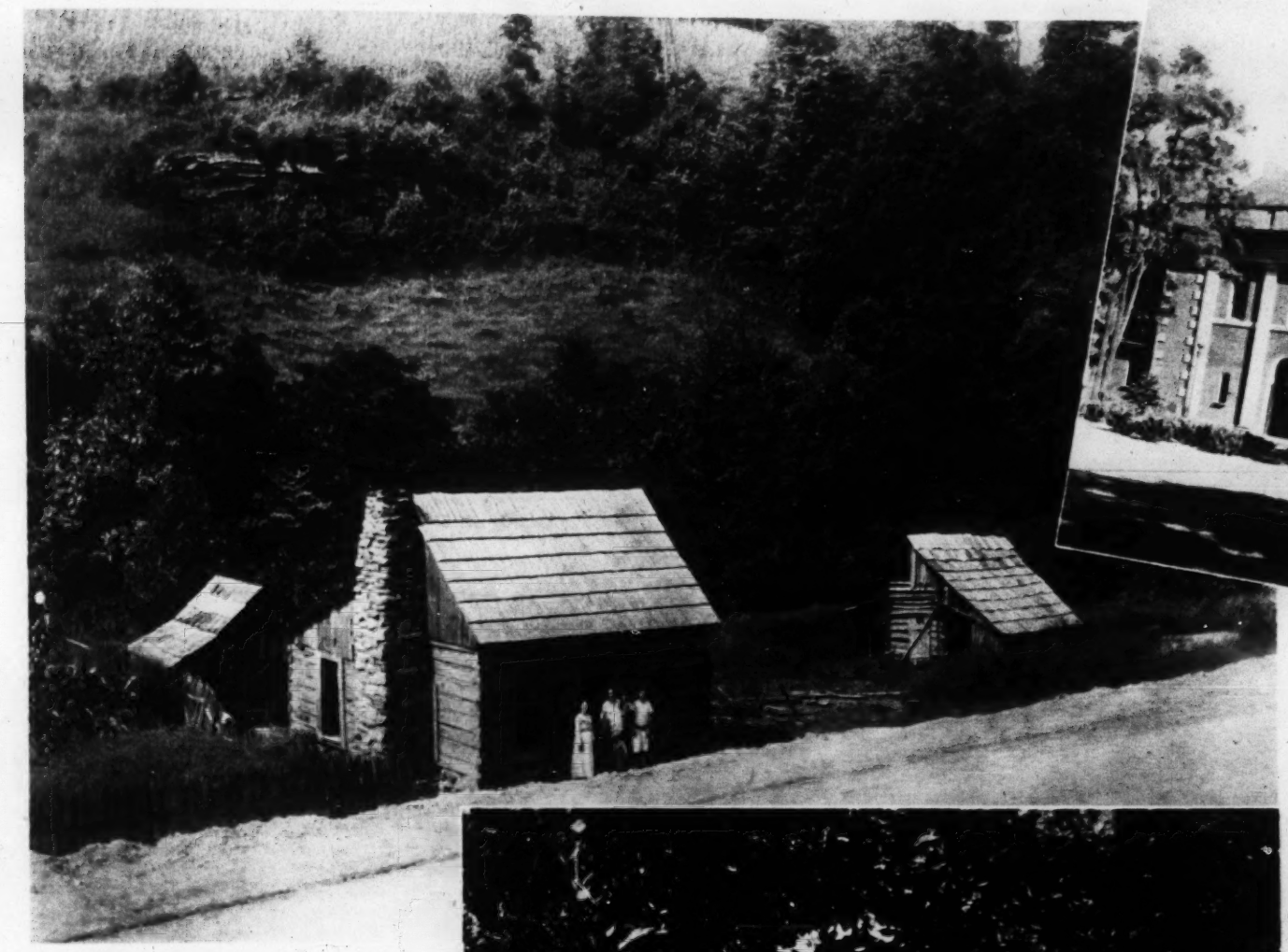
"Peace," he said to me, "is something that has to be constructed socially. If the United States had entered the League of Nations, the world would never have arrived at this impasse. Ultimately, we will settle our conflicts in world courts. Peace is an international responsibility!"

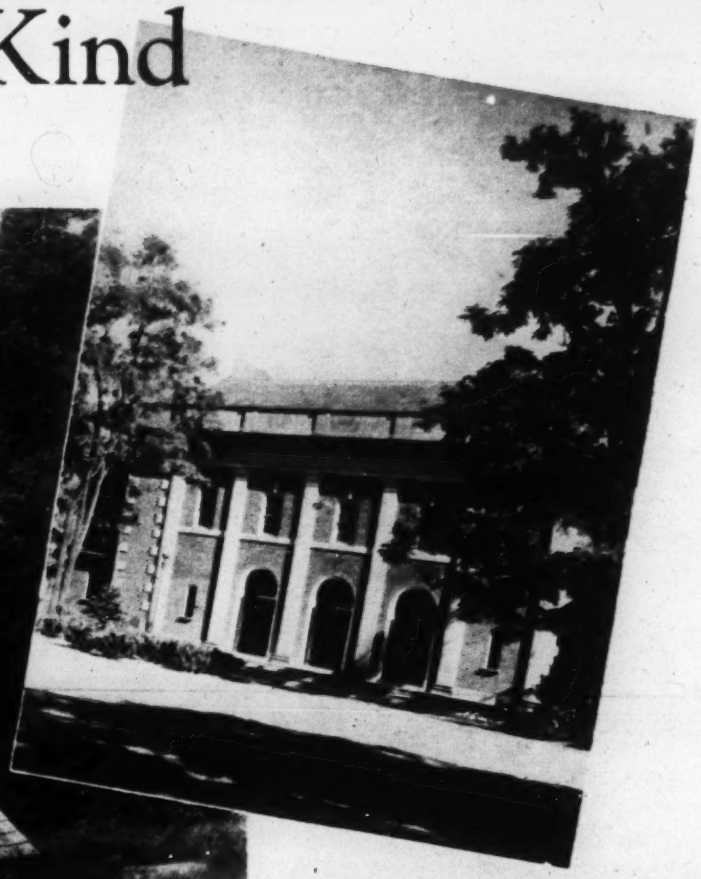
Emery P. Reves—Bro

RAYMOND GRAM SWING, WIDELY HEARD RADIO NEWS COMMENTATOR

A College for Lincoln's Kind

By Ralph W. Cessna





SCENES FROM A BACK-COUNTRY CAMPUS

A Typical Mountain Cabin (Left) Near Lincoln Memorial University; Duke Hall, Administration Building (Right), Harrogate, Tenn.; Students on Lincoln Memorial's Shaded Campus

IF YOU SHOULD DRIVE down through Cumberland Gap, which is almost at the point where Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee meet, and go on for a few miles into the valley on the other side, you'd pass on your right a green, undulating stretch of land, dotted with buildings, some small, some large, frame, brick, and stone. And on the broad bank of one little knoll far back from the road, written in white stones, you'd see the letters "L. M. U."

That stands for Lincoln Memorial University. If you haven't heard of LMU, come with us for a jaunt—perhaps we should call it a joggle—into the hills, the back country of Claiborne County, Tenn. Here, not more than a few hundred good, vigorous stone throws from the lovely campus, we'll show you something that does much to tell the story of this unique institution, that shows you what it does to justify its existence.

It's a dirt road, narrow, winding, rocky, sometimes precipitous. As we push farther from the main highway the road, the countryside, the houses grow less inviting, less tidy, less civilized. What is modestly called a farm usually consists of a tiny board shack, cracked, patched, and leaning, one or two piles of boards that pass for outbuildings, a pig or two and some chickens, maybe a mule if it's one of the better-off places, a rambling plot of vegetables, and a couple of side-hill acres of field corn. There is no level land, except here and there on the bank of the bubbling brook that meanders through the valley.

To eke even a questionable sort of living out of these hillsides one needs, it is apparent, not only the strength but some of the stubbornness of one of those mules, and along with it a sizable streak of ingenuity and basic farming ability.

But we grind on our way to the foot of a driveway leading up a hundred yards or so to a little white house. Things here look strangely different than along the rest of the route. The farm is well kept, the house painted and tidy.

Our guide—we should have introduced him before, zealous, kindly Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, executive vice-president of the university—sends word up the lane that visitors are here. Down comes a young man, clad in straw hat and overalls. His intelligent face is weatherbeaten. He wipes his hands on a big handkerchief, and though he seems almost shy, his attitude is warm and friendly and we feel welcome.

"Professor Roy," says Dr. Kincaid, "these people are interested in your school. Professor Roy"—turning to us—"is superintendent of the Forge Ridge High School over yonder."

The school, a modern affair of several one-story buildings, appears quite new, and a little out of place, but nonetheless useful.

"Howdy," says Professor Roy. "I'd certainly be glad to have you come to the house and come in for a spell."

But we declined, with thanks, pleading no time in the face of other errands.

"Professor Roy is a graduate of LMU," continues Dr. Kincaid. "When did you graduate, James?"

"In 1935."

"Let's see, when you came here how many students were there?"

"There were 55—when they all came."

"And how many have you now?"

"There are about 223."

An increase in one out-of-the-way rural, mountain school from 55 to 223 in four years! Here in the hills where a good share of the adults can neither read nor write and where the closest school is sometimes 25 miles away!

"How did you do it, Mr. Roy?"

"Well, I went out after them. Of course, extension of the bus line helped, but most of the new ones were where they could take the bus or walk before. I just went out and talked to the parents and to the children. You see I come from the mountains myself, over yonder in the next county. I know these people. I didn't tell them the youngsters had to go to school. I just talked about the good things an education brings. And, well—I guess they believed me."

He did it during summer vacations and on Saturdays and Sundays and holidays. It wasn't part of his job. But James Roy was interested in education, and in the welfare of these underprivileged people.

"But your farm here," we asked. "What about that?" We'd noticed that he'd come down from cradling wheat.

"Oh, I take care of that in my spare time."

As we drive away we feel that we will remember James Roy, a symbol of the salvation of the mountain people; one who understands and loves them, who knows their great need.

But the important point is, we are reminded, that this boy is a product of Lincoln Memorial University; an earnest illustration of what this school is doing; educating young people and sending them out to educate more young people, and bring light to the hill folk.

* * *

In the South may be heard often a bemoaning of the fact that too many of those to whom are given a higher education, the moment they clasp their diplomas, are off to the North, to live and "make their fortunes." And they don't seem to come back. But this is not so with LMU.

In the first place, probably 90 per cent of the students here come from within 50 miles or less of the campus. But what's more important, 90 per cent of them on graduation stay and work right in this region.

"Why, 80 per cent of the teachers of Claiborne County," notes Dr. Kincaid proudly, "come from LMU. In four adjoining counties over half the teachers are our graduates."

LMU is doing just what Abraham Lincoln wanted done. But that's getting ahead of the story. We'll have to go back to the office of the President of the United States, on one of the dark days in the autumn of '63.

* * *

You'll recall that during the War Between the States the Southern mountaineers sided with the Union; in fact, sent many men to fight for the North. They were poor. They weren't slave holders. And they sat on the other side of the fence from the rest of those below the Mason-Dixon line, in this controversy. Even today this eastern part of Tennessee is Republican, almost to a man.

But to our story. The brilliant young General, O. O. Howard, who had distinguished himself in actions centered at Cumberland Gap, had been called to Washington and was telling Lincoln of the splendid loyalty and heroic service of these hill people.

"I shall never forget the look of that wonderful man," General Howard later related. "Those were 'his people' and his big heart went out to them. He laid his hand on my shoulder and said to me: 'Howard, if you come out of all this horror and misery alive, and I hope you may, I want you to do something for those people who have been shut out from the world all these years. If I live I will do all I can to aid you and between us we may do them the justice they deserve. Please remember, and if God is good to us we may be able to speak of this later.' "

They weren't able to speak of it again later, but General Howard didn't forget. It was many years before he saw an opportunity to carry out Lincoln's wish. He had been invited to Cumberland Gap to deliver a lecture on Lincoln. Already the Rev. A. A. Meyers, a Congregationalist missionary, had purchased a defunct hotel at Cumberland Gap and opened a high school. He and some other enlightened men had talked earnestly of a full-fledged college. General Howard, on hearing of the plan, recognized at once the opening for which he'd waited so long. He joined in the purchase of property and set about with his whole heart on the new project.

* * *

Lincoln Memorial University was chartered by the State of Tennessee on Feb. 12, 1897. It was established soundly on a lofty but practical ideal, in the memory of a man who never taught school, but to whom the nation now goes to school.

A school with these beginnings couldn't be mediocre. LMU isn't. It is different because of its background, but also because in its setting it just must be different. Consider that a farmer in this region with a cash income of more than $100 a year is thought to be well off. These people can't afford to send their children to a regular college. As a matter of fact, before LMU, very few, if any, of

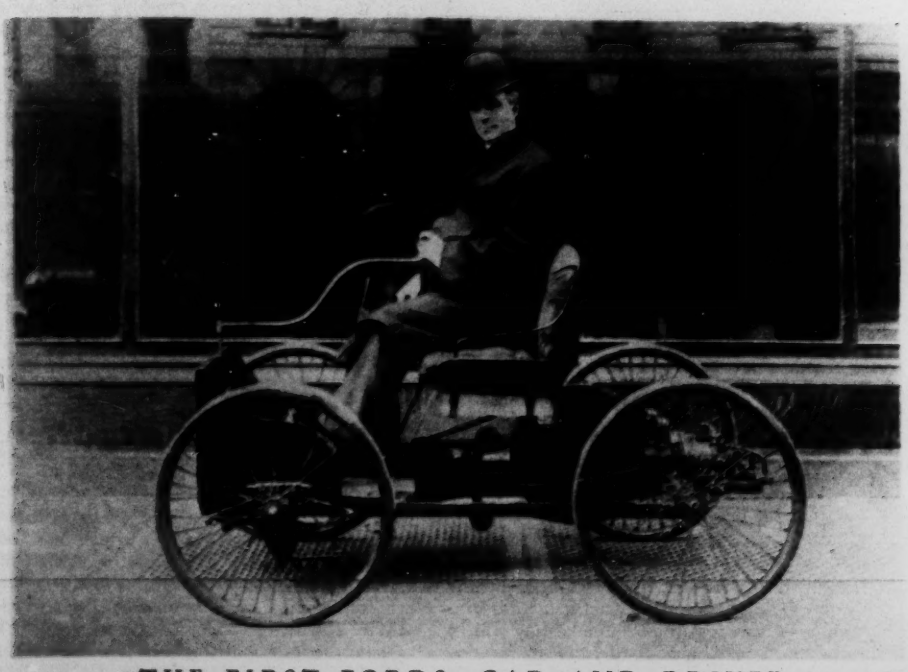
(Continued on page 13)

THE ONE-MAN TOP FOR 1900

Feminine Motorists 40 Years Ago Tried This Arrangement for Safeguarding Delicate Complexions, Keeping Dust Out of the Eyes, Shrieking Wind Out of the Ears, and the High Hair-Do in Place. They Preferred Long Hatpins and Veils

THE STANLEY BOYS OUT FOR A SPIN

Twin Brothers of Newton, Mass., Founded the Stanley Steam Car Company



THE FIRST FORDS, CAR AND DRIVER

The Detroit Manufacturer Exhibiting His Pioneer Product, Powered With a Two-Cylinder Reciprocating Engine

The Buggyaut's First Forty Years

By Harlan Trott

WE WERE TALKING about cars. Somebody said, "Remember the old Winton?" And we were off in a cloud of recollections—of the Saxon, the Dorris, the Leach Biltwell, the Dayton. Names that tug at 1940's grown-ups like faces that frown at us from plush-covered family albums. Names that provoke a chuckle and a sigh, so inseparable are they from things that date them in our memory. Stevens Duryea and Intrepid, high collars and button shoes; Detroit-Electric and Haynes, long hatpins and veils.

A trip to Crawford Notch in the family's first car—a Stanley Steamer—that meant stopping at a horse trough every 40 miles, getting out the hose and siphoning water into the Stanley's hissing vitals. Or the day you ran out of "gasolene" in the old Knox when not a hardware store in town carried it, and finally you found an up-and-coming druggist who sold you a big tin pail full of the precious stuff. Tanking up was a real chore, remember? what with having to hoist the cushions off the front seat and straining the liquid fumes through a piece of chamois cloth held over the funnel.

Yes, the automobile has become quite an imposing American institution since Henry Ford began tinkering with his chain-drive contraption in a Dearborn backyard, and Charles E. Duryea took his first "buggyaut" out for a trial spin. In 1898, Alexander Winton sold the first gasolene automobile that was bought for private use in the United States.

In 1903 the first Ford car to be a commercial success appeared. It was a little car. Haynes and Winton made bigger and showier ones. But the young fellow out in Dearborn stuck to his bench. "It's got to be good for everybody," he used to tell folks, "or it won't survive." Henry Ford was not only a good inventor. He was a salesman.

Duryea clung to his buggyaut, the carriage without the horse, whipsocket, leather dashboard and all, and steadily lost ground. Lack of sufficient capital was one reason. People didn't have confidence in those who were doing the experimenting. Many of the men who were beginning to go by Duryea had run bicycle shops. Others had been carriage makers.

The year Dewey took Manila, Stanley, Stearns and Winton took to the American highway. The smoke and noise in front of the Spanish forts was nothing as compared with the smoke and noise that began chasing horses up trees and over stone walls all around the home front.

* * *

Forty years ago this year, Packard joined the parade, along with Peerless, Glide, National-Electric, Babcock, Knox, Lane, Lambert. Among the 1901 newcomers were Pullman, Rambler, Pope-Toledo, Acme, Pierce-Arrow. Next year came Cadillac, Studebaker, Okey and Franklin. Ah, the first Franklin!

Charles S. Henshaw—a name in Buick Motors today—harking back to the early Franklins, recently rocked a banquet hall full of old-timers with this hearty epitome of that prehistoric, air-cooled monster: "Wooden frame, wooden body, wouldn't run!"

Charles Henshaw, by the way, racked up his name beside Champion Chevrolet, Ford, and those other distinguished pioneers in 1900, the year he brought out the fastest motorcycle in the world. He was one of those who walked out of a bicycle shop straight into the automobile business.

Each year saw a progressively greater output of new makes. Ford, Auburn, Moline, Overland and Premier were 1903 entrants. Next year came Buick, Mitchell, Cleveland, American Napier and others. America, Kisselcar, Maxwell, Monarch, and Reo (named for Richard E. Olds) appeared in 1905. The Moon was one of 12 new 1906 makes; 1907 saw 16 newcomers, among them Speedwell, Chalmers, and Oakland.

Those were the days when slogans went with every name. Oakland had the Sensible Six. Paige claimed the Most Beautiful Car in America. Wills St. Claire was Famous for Its Marvelous Motor. And a postwar generation that subscribed to College Humor knew that When Better Cars are Built Buick will be out of luck. For the old Mitchell, there was No Hill Too Steep, No Sand Too Deep. Slogans were important because, as one motorist emeritus aptly puts it, back 20 years ago a builder's slogan was your opinion of his car.

Horseless historians record 1,500 casualties in the manufacturing field during these first 40 years. Now there are something less than a score of survivors, and three leading manufacturers — Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler—today produce over 80 per cent of the makes.

Mass production appears to have accounted for most of these company casualties. Firms which could not compete in mass output were forced out of business, and mergers have narrowed down competition still further. Mass buying traces back to several causes.

Demountable tire rims and self-starters opened the road to women drivers. These inventions put an end to the tedious times when "six blowouts in 60 miles" was a fair average, and when stopping the car meant pulling up under a tree so that the man on the crank could go through his side-winding gyrations in the shade. And with the coming of the electric starter a driver no longer approached his car looking like a man who was about to shake hands with a mean mule.

* * *

When buying an automobile no longer rated having your picture in the newspapers, that was the day the industry was really on its way. Installment buying hastened this change by putting the automobile within reach of the wage earner's weekly envelope. That and lower prices resulting from economies produced through improved methods of processing raw materials, and mechanized assembly methods. The automobile-buying public reacts quickly to prices. In 1924, the cost of the closed car dropped below that of the open model. Since then the open car has become almost extinct.

But prices have not matched the steady drop in manufacturing costs the way people expected. Prices are fairly static. Instead of offering the public a certain grade of car and competing on its price, manufacturers set up a fixed price and compete on what they can put into the car for the money. Many contend the advancements in automotive engineering are due largely to this policy. Next year's car will cost the buyer about what his old one cost, but the new model will give him a much better car for the same money.

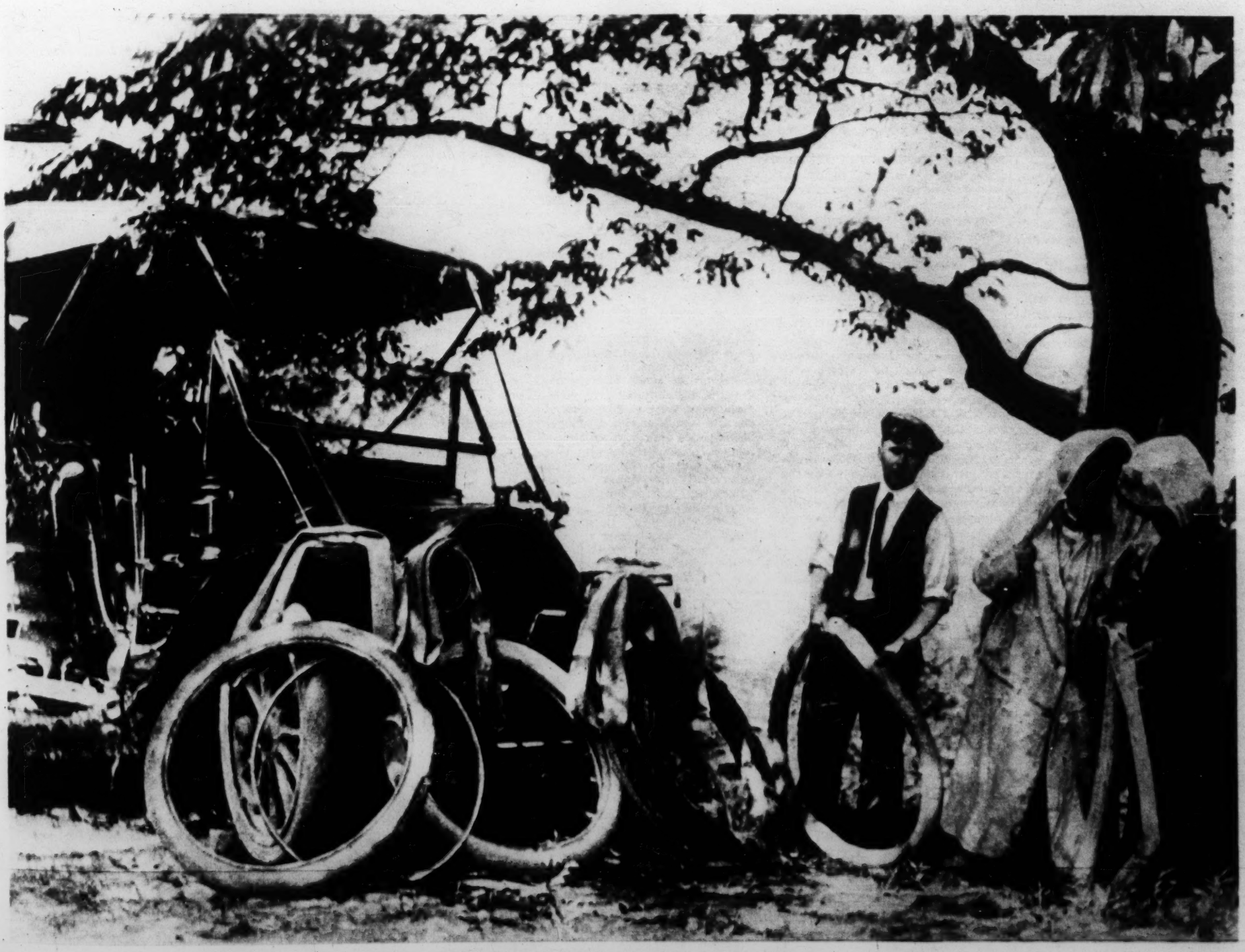
Standardization—that is, co-operation within the industry to promote uniformity in the use of screws, locks, washers and bearing parts—has helped cut operating costs. Standardization outlawed the left-handed screw thread and all the irksome uncertainties of "a 10-hour wait in a blacksmith shop for a 10-cent part."

Most of these advancements have occurred within the second half of the industry's 40-year history. It is something to speculate on the improvements today's silent, streamlined, air-conditioned, 100-horsepower buggyaut will take on during the industry's next 40 years. Here are a few which a regional executive of General Motors forecasts: No fenders, body brought out flush with outside of wheels. A periscope for 90-degree rear vision sweep. Electric button locking all doors from inside as safety device for a person sitting in a parked car. Polaroid glass in headlights and windshields to reduce glare in night driving.

THE FIRST WHITE HOUSE CAR

Brown Brothers, Courtesy of Charles S. Henshaw

The Tafts in a 1908 White Steamer. The Fine-Looking Youth on the Jump Seat in Front of President Taft Is Now Ohio's United States Senator, Robert Taft



SIX BLOWOUTS IN SIXTY MILES!

A Scene Near Boston in 1904. Judging by the Male Member's Perturbed Expression, There Is About to Be a Seventh Blowout on General Principles

Among the New Books

Yeats as Portrayed by Masefield

Some Memories of W. B. Yeats, by John Masefield. New York: Macmillan. $1.25.

LIKE GEORGE MOORE, Yeats filled his places of abode full of himself. Rosses Point in Sligo, where as a boy Yeats went for his holidays; the house in Bedford Park, before whose door Maude Gonne stepped from a hansom into Yeats' life; Lady Gregory's place at Coole, where he spent 20 long, quiet summers; his rooms in Woburn Buildings, where he entertained the young poets of the Rhymers' Club; the Dublin house in Merrion Square, with its high, blue-walled study on the second floor; the old gray house in Rathfarnham, in the foothills of the Dublin Mountains—all these have been celebrated in Yeats' verse and prose. Now Mr. Masefield gives us his memories of the great Irish poet against two of these backgrounds, and a lovely little book these memories make.

Mr. Masefield first met Yeats on the evening of Nov. 5, 1900, when Yeats lived at 18, Woburn Buildings, "next door to a lapidary's shop," Yeats always described it. The sitting room in which they dined Mr. Masefield describes in detail, "because it was the most interesting room in London." There, on Monday evenings, from 8 until 2 or 3 in the morning, Yeats was at home to "all who made our world." That first evening Yeats and Mr. Masefield talked of Verlaine and Beardsley and Dowson and the Yellow Book and the Savoy. Later Lady Gregory came in, and a young Irish poet, and Yeats read Mrs. Sigerson's beautiful "Cean Duv Deelish."

Remembering Yeats, Masefield has fallen into the rhythm of Yeats' speech. I can hear Yeats talking in this book. Mr. Masefield has also captured the poet's essential rhythm, the rhythm of his thought.

"When I first went there, in the beauty of September, the lake was full. Under the burning sky, in the still shadows, the rocks of the lake had the grayness and strangeness of mirage. As we drifted into the lower lake, nine white swans rose up and clanked away from us. 'I have always thought,' Yeats said, 'that this is the most beautiful place in the world.'"

Anyone who knows "The Wild Swans at Coole," the most famous lyric of Yeats' middle period, will recognize here the images and rhythm of that lyric.

Mr. Masefield also reminds us of

> Mary Hynes, the calm and easy woman,
> Has beauty in her body and in her mind.

Close to Coole lies the village of Ballylee, two or three houses about a castle, like a scene on an old piece of china. There, over 100 years ago, lived a peasant girl whose beauty the peasants still remember. Yeats never wearied of talking of her. Once, in Boston, describing how the old men and women of her village still spoke of her (they called her "the shining flower of Ballylee"), he said, "It was like hearing the old men speak of Helen on the walls of Troy." Yeats was most himself when he described Mary Hynes and the peasant mind through which he and the Irish poets of his generation reached out to art.

Mr. Masefield's tributes in verse match the simplicity and dignity of the prose memories. All those who care for Yeats' poetry will deeply enjoy Mr. Masefield's quiet little book.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Challenge of the Alamo

On the Long Tide, by Laura Krey. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.75.

LAURA KREY'S newest novel about Texas reaches further back in history than her previous study, "And Tell of Time," which dealt with the years of civil war and reconstruction. This time, the reader is given a long and leisurely-drawn picture of the early decades of the nineteenth century, when a new republic was born north of the Rio Grande.

The action begins in the summer of 1819, when James Long took his extraordinary army west of the Sabine, in the hope of freeing the territory there from the Spanish yoke; it continues to the spring of 1836, when the Texans framed their Declaration of Independence. The 17-year period covered by the narrative was one of confusion and futile compromise, during which Spaniards, Mexicans, and Yanqui settlers from the United States found themselves at odds over the status of their province. The resultant interplay of conflicting forces reveals in the end yet one more manifestation of the recurrence of the new birth of freedom on the long line of history.

* * *

The story follows the fortunes of Jeffrey Fentress, in so far as they are identified with Texas itself. His imagination caught by the enthusiasm of Doctor Long, Fentress decides to investigate the picturesque territory bordering the western shore of the Gulf; once there, he allies himself with those who dream of making it a united country dedicated to the cause of freedom. Coincident with this task is the equally challenging one of pioneering—"sowing where none had sowed before"; turning prairies, deserts, and bayous into fertile acres of cotton and sugar cane; building houses, schools, towns, and roads.

In this field, the settlers combat the wilderness, floods, Indians, and the insurrections of slaves; in the political arena, they must cope with the tyranny of the Spanish Government in faraway Mexico City, and with the intrigues of rebellious Mexican "Republicans." The pioneering progresses steadily, but while Jeffrey rejoices in the strides that he and the other landowners are making in this direction, he observes with little relish the contrary winds which toss the province about like a shuttlecock in the complicated game played by diplomats conniving for power.

* * *

In the long struggle for independence, the Texans vacillate between the appeasement party of Austin and the side which demands precipitate action in the form of armed rebellion. Jeffrey leans toward the latter group, but his marriage with a Spanish aristocrat and his great friendship with—and admiration for—Stephen Austin, enable him to see both sides of the shield. Not until Santa Anna makes himself a dictator, in 1834, does the issue resolve itself into such clear-cut lines that even the adherents of conciliation admit their position to be no longer tenable.

The narrative ends with the climactic events of 1836, the Declaration of Independence and the battle of the Alamo. Jeffrey, like many others, looks upon the tragedy of the latter not as a defeat but as a challenge. Undaunted, in the midst of war, turmoil, and evacuation, he sets about enlarging his holdings and planning his work, that he may be ready for peace.

Rural Recovery Foreseen

Corn Bread and Creek Water, the Landscape of Rural Poverty, by Charles Morrow Wilson. New York: Holt. $3.

LIMITATION OF TITLE to "The Landscape of Rural Poverty" is unfortunate, indeed, for a volume that is full of the hope, color, dignity, gladness, and richness of rural America; a volume full, too, of the actualities of rural problems, and charged, furthermore, with a judgment upon poverty and plenty.

It is a significant book, and beyond that an exciting story of people who live close to the land. It is no casual survey, being packed with episode and narrative that give glowing glimpses of lumberjacks, Mormon farmers, Montana cowboys, Navajo Indian shepherds, and Aroostook potato gamblers, and that take readers to the fishing villages of the Northeast and the Skunk Hollows of the Southwest.

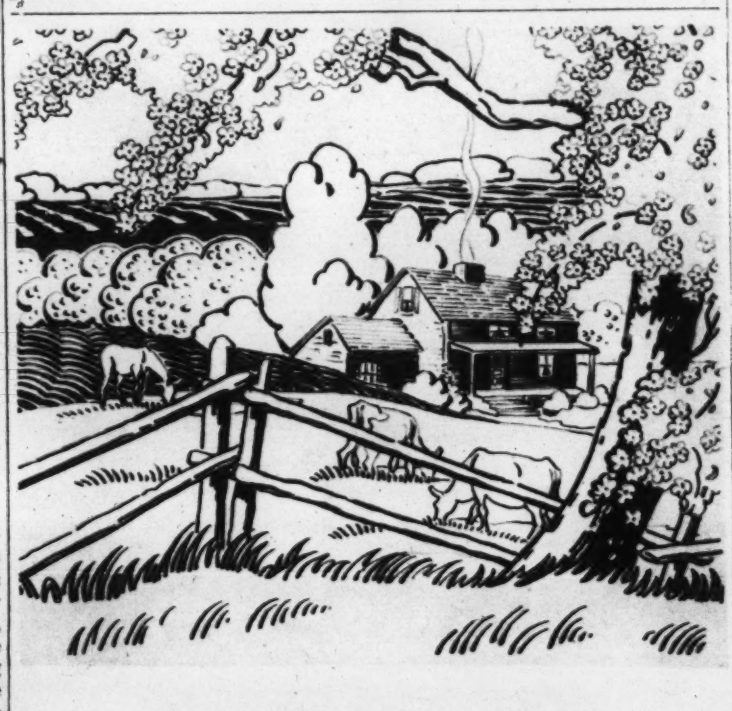
Charles Morrow Wilson has lived with all these people. Originally a reporter, he has got their story and he tells it against their sociological background. He has some of the answers to rural poverty, as in a romantic chapter on beef raising. "Chances are 100 to 1 that the farmer who owns livestock is less poor. . . ." In his discovery of a new American chapter in Aroostook, he finds farmers beginning to use co-operation as the key to control of their own destiny in their own markets. Aroostook is one region where the land yields double what it did 30 years ago. "The men of Aroostook are on the march."

Against the waste of the forests he sets the prospect of a new conservation. "Here lie the possibilities of a wondrous antidote to rural poverty," he says. "American genius of test tube and workshop supplements American odyssey of ax and saw. A host of new wonders in wood promise to merge into a common line of efficient production. . . . It may restore to new life thousands of rural communities wherein land might otherwise abandon men."

Finally, his message is: "A healthy agriculture, unmarred by degrading extremes of poverty, is the barometer to a happier and more enlightened life for all of us.

"If rural poverty is unavoidable, rural peonage, social starvation, serious physical malnutrition, and widespread illiteracy are and must be avoidable. . . . It is truly a giant's task. But first beginnings have been made. Some have failed. Others have inspired widespread hope. A precious minority are actually meeting with measurable success."

L. M. L.



Jacket Design for "How Dear to My Heart"

The Book Window

The World's Great Letters, From Ancient Days to Our Own Time, edited by M. Lincoln Schuster (Simon and Schuster, $3.75), shows a publisher indulging in the hobby of authorship, and daring to offer himself as writer of a book to himself as printer of books. The compilation is a superb job, and the publication is a top achievement in paper, type and binding. Some of those volumes of eighteenth-century England which were sold to subscribers and which are held today by bibliophiles may surpass this effort as a product of the shop, though only to the extent that handicraft inevitably outdoes machinery. As for editing, mastery could no further go. The contents disclose, perhaps, a "tendency" this way or that; nevertheless, they merit the descriptive phrase of the fore-title —A Treasury.

Ploughing Through, by Edwin Ware Hullinger (Morrow, $1.50). The story of the Negro in agriculture in the United States. Illustrated with pictures taken by photographers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Years of Art, by Marchal E. Landgren (McBride). The story of the Art Students League of New York, with many pictures reproducing the works of the league's long list of noted teachers.

Harvard and Cambridge. by Jack Frost (Coward-McCann, $1.50). Many sketches, with descriptive texts, of subjects on and near Harvard College yard.

University of Pennsylvania Portraits, edited by Agnes Addison (U. of P. Press, $3). Reproductions and descriptions of 267 portraits owned by the university.

When Fond Recollection . . .

How Dear to My Heart, by Mary Margaret McBride. New York: Macmillan. $2.

A RELIABLE Christmas-gift book, acceptable for reading in intervals between tasks, is one that carries readers back to the scenes of their childhood. Such a book is Mary Margaret McBride's "How Dear to My Heart."

On the affection we have for our remote past—the more remote, the fonder—rests much of the popularity of books about the country and even about town and city as they were when we were very young. The book may not be about our own home, or one at all resembling it, yet it makes us think of home and produces in us the same pleasantly wistful emotions that actuated the author. Such are the feelings roused by "How Dear to My Heart," especially in readers of seasoned years.

* * *

Miss McBride is known for her magazine stories and for her radio programs. She always aims at the simple, homely touch. In her book she has included 16 stories or essays about life on the Missouri farms where her childhood was spent. Through it all her mother is the central figure and the dedication is significantly to her. In fact, this is Mama's book; for even though she was in Florida when it was being written, she passed judgment on much of it, and the material was in large measure supplied by the stories she used to tell her small daughter, the viands she prepared, the modes and manners she maintained, and the way she brought up her children. These things have become her daughter's stock in trade.

The McBrides and the Craigs, who were Mama's family, had between them a tradition of ancestral acres and pillared brick mansions, of Baptist preachers leading their households and their congregations from Virginia and Kentucky, and still more remotely of Irish forebears who handed on their characteristics intact to their descendant.

* * *

When Mary Margaret was a little girl, her father and mother were making their home on one Missouri farm after another, for Papa was a born trader and was no sooner well settled on one farm than he swapped it for another. Always the houses were unpainted, the work was hard, but there was an abundance of all necessities, and no end of amusing things for the little girl and her brother to do—books to read, pets to furnish excitement, relatives to visit and to listen to as they spun the tales of other days.

There is more than one chapter about Mama's cookery, with recipes (they were called receipts in Monroe County and were rich in eggs, butter, and cream). There is a chapter about school; one about the country fair where Papa was indignant at being awarded a "second." One of the most engaging passages is about autograph albums—the Forget-me-not Albums of Grandma's time and others later and more frivolous. Many a woman can recall the little girl she once was in this Mary Margaret who loved Mama, fought with her brother, was corrected by Papa, sensed the comfort to be found in the presence of the old preacher who was her grandfather, was so desperately anxious to be popular, and had so much to learn. A trace of sentimentality only flavors the sturdy humor and sincerity of the book.

W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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A New Novel by Charles Morgan; Verse From Mr. Sassoon—A London Letter

The Voyage, by Charles Morgan. London: Macmillan. 9s. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
Rhymed Ruminations, by Siegfried Sassoon. London: Faber & Faber. 5s.
Queen of Tears, the Story of Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, by Jane Oliver. London: Collins. 15s.

LONDON

WE HAVE COME to expect ambitious things from Mr. Morgan. He is a man to whom art matters profoundly. Almost alone among contemporary authors, Mr. Morgan preserves the Irvingesque tradition that cloaks the artist in an austere aloofness from common things. He is a dramatic critic; and at first nights there is something different from the animated, robust, middle-class gregariousness of his colleagues in the privacy of his tall, thin figure, with his sharp, tight-lipped face, and hair worn long like that of a nineteenth-century actor or a Welsh politician.

There may be elements of danger in this appearance of austerity, for the great feats in literature have commonly been achieved by men to whom art in itself was of little concern, but to whom the plunging, throbbing life of their contemporaries was a vital stimulus. The danger has, in fact, already operated in some of Mr. Morgan's previous work.

* * *

His last novel, "Sparkenbroke," seemed to me at least to be fantastically removed from all contact with actuality. "The Fountain" was a much finer work, but great parts of it were clouded and obscure. The character of the German captain in its final chapters was as magnificent as a mountain. But the mountain was wreathed in mist. Mr. Morgan's play, "The Flashing Stream," subdued his philosophy into concrete terms, which was all to the good. But his story of a naval mathematician who would not admit the possibility of an error in his calculations seemed to me an unsatisfactory embodiment of his doctrine of single-mindedness.

His traffic with the stage has brought Mr. Morgan in "The Voyage" to a pitch of clarity in storytelling that he has not before achieved. The outlines of the action in this novel are sharply focused. While Barbet keeps his prison and grows his vines in Cognac, Thérèse Despreux, the unacknowledged but generally recognized daughter of the village priest, follows her strenuous path in Paris to her ultimate fame as a diseuse in the café concerts of the 1880's.

Periodically these two, who are in a valid but not immediately conclusive way in love, meet, and take excursions by train or steamer into the countryside round Paris; and then something of Barbet's peace descends upon Thérèse's troubled heart. Mr. Morgan, who passes no judgments on his characters, appears to believe that actions can leave untouched the central citadel of the individuality—which may be a dangerous doctrine. But the scenes between Thérèse and Barbet are managed with an absolute mastery.

Mr. Morgan presents a multitude of characters of great distinctness and verisimilitude. Madame Vincent, who quotes poetry, not because the quotations are appropriate, but because the lines run in her head; the fluffy-whiskered young man on the steamer who tried to get into conversation with Thérèse and then becomes embarrassed; Mademoiselle Plon, nicknamed d'Austerlitz, with "her preserved enthusiasm"; the little girl on the bridge over the Seine, who "stretched out an arm with so much energy that the sun shook on her finger nail," are only a tithe of the exactly imagined characters with whom Mr. Morgan has enriched the background of his story.

But it is by Thérèse and Barbet that "The Voyage" abides the reader's judgment. Every step of her advancement, every detail of the evolution of her songs, every aspect of her emotional abandonment is studied with a precise accuracy in Mr. Morgan's account of Thérèse Despreux's conquest of Paris. Her fevered pleasures are illumined, but not rebuked, by Barbet's simplicity. They are not rebuked by it because Barbet, like Mr. Morgan, passes no judgment. He does not fight evil, because his inner tranquillity and serenity are so great that he conquers without fighting. It is not that he refuses to fight, or is too proud to fight, or believes that fighting is wrong, or that he cannot get to grips with evil. It is rather that evil cannot get to grips with him.

The effort to render this character in his integrity and single-mindedness is a notable endeavor. Mr. Morgan presents scenes and tells us things, even about Barbet, that some will find disturbing and untrue. But it remains a notable endeavor, a testimony to the vitality of contemporary English letters.

* * *

Mr. Sassoon, unlike Barbet, fights for righteousness. But in the early poems of "Rhymed Ruminations" the fight and the bitterness that characterized his work during the last war have gone out of him. His peace, however, is the peace not of happiness, but of resignation:

> The grass is golden; yet my faith perceives
> No footprint where felicity has gone—

and to his 4-year-old son he writes:

> For you must learn, beyond bewildering years,
> How little things beloved and held are best.
> The windows of the world are blurred with tears,
> And troubles come like cloud-banks from the west.

These poems were written during, and they reflect and make clear, the confusion of those miserable years before the collapse of France, when Britain was still wretchedly hoping to save the world at a limited cost. Perhaps that temper has not yet entirely vanished from the democracies, but it is no longer to be found in Britain, and the new, more valiant resolution of this nation rings like a trumpet through Mr. Sassoon's final verses:

> With earth's defended freedom in our eyes
> In every separate soul let courage shine—
> A kneeling angel holding faith's front line.

Henrietta Maria, too, was a fighter, but a fighter who was ill-advised and the champion of a doomed and reactionary cause. Miss Jane Oliver tells her story with sympathy and understanding and a rigid justice.

HAROLD HOBSON

The French version of André Maurois' "Tragedy in France" is being offered as the first title of a new publishing house, Editions de la Maison Française, Inc., New York. Harpers' edition, in English, was reviewed in this newspaper on Oct. 9.

Charles Morgan

Miss Cather's New Novel

Sapphira and the Slave Girl, by Willa Cather. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

ONE WONDERS A LITTLE, just at first, how Miss Cather came to write such a novel as this. Then it grows clearer that the threads of her story are closely knit with certain experiences which her own family had in the Virginia from which they moved when Miss Cather was a small child. In an Epilogue, she explains that while she has used surnames familiar among people living in Frederick County, "in no case the name of a person whom I ever saw or knew." Perhaps her vision of these people, half-memory, half-hearsay, so pressed itself upon her imagination that this tale became a necessary outlet. Possibly the history of her heroine, Nancy Till, because of authentic associations, is to Miss Cather more rewarding than it is to her readers.

However, to some of her readers at least, "Sapphira and the Slave Girl" will prove strangely disappointing. It will leave them baffled and disillusioned. For little remains, upon closing this book, other than a sense of sadness, of defeat, of the savor of slow decay. That, together with the penetrating melancholy of the scene and of characters set before Miss Cather's readers by a skill which is masterly. That Miss Cather is an artist, one knows from memory of such novels as "My Antonia," as "One of Ours," as "Death Comes for the Archbishop." Because of these, one expects much, and one has the right. Yet this story of Sapphira and of Nancy, the slave girl whom she subjected to slow mental torture, leaves one full of regret.

In 1856, Henry Colbert was master of the mill on Back Creek, in the woods not too far from Winchester, Virginia; and at the Mill Farm, too, lived his wife, Sapphira, a proud woman and an heiress. It was, of course, Sapphira who owned the slaves; and to them all she was considerate with the single exception of the yellow girl, Nancy. For one thing, there were ugly whisperings as to the girl's parentage; and, too, Sapphira, who moved about only as Washington, the butler, could push her in a wheel chair, was forced to leave Nancy to care for Mr. Colbert's private rooms down at the mill.

Deeper and deeper grew Sapphira's jealousies and other cruel impulses until she took every means at her disposal to subject Nancy to affronts and even to real danger. The crux of the situation arrived with the presence in the house of a young nephew of Sapphira. To annoy Nancy, to endanger Nancy, one saw in the end, the young man had been brought into the circle and was being kept there. Sapphira was clever. At first, her motive was not discerned. But, in the end, Nancy fled to the home of Sapphira's married daughter, Rachel Blake; and it was Rachel, understanding her mother, who finally smuggled Nancy away to Canada and safety by means of the "underground railway."

The portraits of these people are able and most convincing: the gentleness and tolerance of the Negroes, the patience and increasing tenderness in the person of the miller, Henry Colbert, in effective contrast to the subtlety and hardness of Sapphira. One believes in these people; one admires the courage of Nancy, the faithfulness of her old slave mother, the indomitable quality of Rachel. Because of the skill with which Miss Cather depicts them and their pre-Civil War world of the South, they are difficult to forget; and, because of this same skill, the book becomes more sad and haunting.

M. W.

Day of 'Mrs. Wiggs' Recalled

The Inky Way, by Alice Hegan Rice. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50.

IT HAS OFTEN been said that there is room for only one writer in a family. The experience of the Writing Rices, as they are called—Alice Hegan and Cale Young—denies this. In her autobiography, "The Inky Way," Alice Hegan Rice observes that a married couple following separate literary careers are usually expected at any moment to begin hurling their inkwells at each other; but the truth is that a common interest in human nature and in their craft, a mutual tolerance for the "artistic temperament," and the realization that each has a reliable critic on the hearth bind them together. At least the Rice partnership has been successful; that too, in spite of the fact that Mrs. Rice was quickly and enormously successful as a popular storyteller and Mr. Rice chose the steep and thorny path of a poet in a materialistic age.

Mrs. Rice was a full-fledged author from the start. She had had practically nothing published when in the early part of this century she wrote the story of a funny woman, with a good-for-nothing husband, and a brood of children. Around Mrs. Wiggs and other characters of the Cabbage Patch was written the simple story that six months after publication was tripping off the presses at the rate of 40,000 copies a month. With its sequel, "Lovey Mary," it was made into stage, cinema, and radio versions, in which, it is said, more people have appeared than in any other play except "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The woman who enjoyed this success was a Kentucky girl, fond of her big circle of relatives and of social life, but also from youth concerned for the slum dwellers of her city of Louisville. Out of that interest came the material for "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," and for many of the stories that followed. About her gift for writing she says:

"My chief asset was probably an exaggerated sensibility that made things appear to me a bit funnier or a bit more pathetic than to the average person. By following my instinct and telling an incident as it appeared to me, I could often sharpen a reader's perceptions."

Mrs. Rice has written a chatty and charming book about her work, her tastes and hobbies, the many homes that she and her husband have had round about the world, and the interesting persons they have known. Not least of the proofs that two in a family can be writers is the fact that these two, having shared the same experiences and friends for 40 years, have been able to deal separately and quite differently with the same material—he in "Bridging the Years," she in "The Inky Way."

New Poet of Democracy

Return Again, Traveler, by Norman Rosten. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.

THE YALE SERIES of Younger Poets introduces an unusually interesting poet this year by way of "Return Again, Traveler." This series, edited by Stephen Vincent Benét, has launched several young poets who have later secured wide public recognition. Among them have been Hervey Allen, Frances Frost, Oscar Williams, and Edward Weismiller. The requirements to win this award are that the poet must be under 30 and not have had a volume of verse published previously.

The past few years, the selections have leaned toward the work of the social poet, the poet involved in the effort to make a better world. This was true of volumes by Joe Davidman, Muriel Rukeyser, and, to a large extent, of the one by Reuel Denney. It is also true of "Return Again, Traveler."

Certainly, "Return Again, Traveler," is Whitmanesque in conception; it also may be said to echo the spirit and some of the diction associated with Carl Sandburg and Archibald MacLeish. That is not to say it is merely derivative. It is derivative but it is not imitative.

It is the kind of poetry, uneven though it may be, that lifts the heart of the reader and turns the mind toward the future. Mr. Rosten is a young poet who combines sincerity and emotional balance to a degree unusual in a person of his years.

"Return Again, Traveler," is really one long, connected poem about the excitement of discovering a country. Of course, it is not a new thing for a writer to discover the "American dream," but it is one thing to discover it and another to know what to do about it. Mr. Rosten's poetry has a kind of breathless quality that makes the reader want to jump on the poet's especial band wagon. Mr. Rosten's "dream" is the American idea; what it means and what to do to keep it.

"We have more myths and legends than the Greeks," he cries, celebrating the past. In the present he lashes out against those he feels are debasing those myths and legends,

> Those of purer origin (with records to prove it)
> resent infiltration; they prepare a percentage:
> deport the aliens, send them back
> where they came from, search the records . . .
>
> All right, let's search the records!
> Who are the pureblood Americans? . . .
>
> No one dares come forward.

Who are the Americans? He answers with chant:

> We are the many little people
> banded together in the pursuit of happiness,
> stronger than any empire of darkness, . . .

It would be difficult to imagine a more timely book of poems than Mr. Rosten's. His is the kind of poetry that translates thought into action. It is poetry serving at the front lines in the battle for the survival of democracy.

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53, Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1, England.

Grass-Roots Democracy

Western Democrat, by Arthur F. Mullen. New York: Wilfred Funk. $3.50.

A SILENT WITNESS, speaking posthumously, adds his testimony to that offered by James A. Farley and Raymond Moley, touching an issue regarded by them as vital and still to be determined. The third of the trio of horsemen is Arthur F. Mullen. In this autobiography, written in 1938, the author lets it appear that he, more than any other individual, was responsible for Mr. Roosevelt's nomination at the Chicago convention in 1932. He was, as is well known, a forceful and powerful influence in Democratic Party councils for many years.

Long a member of the Democratic National Committee, this adroit Nebraska lawyer stood and worked side by side with those of the old-line Democratic Party in the successful effort to convert what he refers to as the traditionally Republican West into a power in the party of Bryan, Wilson, and Cleveland. This he never regretted. But he came to regret his part in the movement which led, as he expresses it, to the Federal usurpation of power under the New Deal.

Nebraska has long been a center of political storms and internal upheavals. The western Democrat, in that vast area beyond the Mississippi River, as an individual, is independent and courageous. He and his fellows, in the years since 1900, have striven not always for party victory alone, but for the establishment, among the people, of those tenets of political faith in which they had been reared and schooled. Arthur Mullen alienated the political affections of more than one of those men within the party with whom he could not agree. His course was always uphill. He chose the hardest, rather than the easiest ways.

Mr. Mullen realized that what he wrote must stand as its own and his defender when it was published. The book, therefore, is his political testament, and its lessons, written in words easily understood, may be heeded or disregarded as the reader may choose. But these warnings, these admonitions, cannot be regarded lightly or remain unheeded. F. L. P.

Grant Portrayed the Modern Way

A Man Named Grant, by Helen Todd. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

AT A TIME when war is abroad in the world, it is interesting to read how military careers are made—or broken. Helen Todd, in her book, gives an exceptional insight into one such career. It is a study in the modern style of biography, taking the reader into conversations which certainly could be known only to the participants and would hardly have been recorded for posterity with the shorthand accuracy which quotation marks connote; yet clearly representing such a background of research, such a marshaling of fact, and such a competence of interpretation as to assure that the picture is essentially true. And the style makes history as easy to read as a novel.

In assessing the character of Ulysses S. Grant, an author has the benefit of an unusually candid autobiography, written under conditions which, as detailed by Miss Todd, rouse a deep respect for the man who brought the Union armies to victory in the Civil War. Her explanation and depiction of the man make him so stolid and single-minded that one wonders how a man so simple could become so great.

Yet simple he undoubtedly was, or he could not have become so easily involved in the financial bubble which bespattered his later life or remained so complacently in Europe while politicians tried to maneuver for him a third-term nomination to the Presidency. He had one solid quality which the nation sorely needed at one great crisis, the capacity to wield an army with doggedness and daring until a sickening but imperative job was done. That won him a nation's gratitude, which during the complex years of the Reconstruction he took as simply as he had taken the years of apparent failure on Hardscrabble Farm.

Two examples of the writing will indicate its picturesqueness. One is an impression of the town for which he fought his first major campaign:

"Ulyss stood looking about him, with a greater sense of strangeness than he had ever felt on simply entering a place that he had never seen before. This was Vicksburg, that Vicksburg which had been the center of his thinking and planning and dreaming for almost a year. And it was just a town, a little southern town on the river, with houses for people to live in, and streets for them to walk on, and churches where they married and buried each other and met with decorum on Sunday mornings. Vicksburg."

The other is a description of the change that took place in the Republican Party when the war years were over and the men such as Stanton, Stevens, and Sumner, who had formed and led it, seemed no longer so indispensable:

"They had built a party then as men build a house, intent on the relation of roof to foundation, window to floor. Now the tenants had moved in with their own furniture and their own way of life, ignorant of the structure in which they lived, indifferent to the builders' idea of what it had been for, and annoyed by the builders' presence."

The military campaigns are narrated clearly. The language is that of the camp; the tone is quiet; the characterizations of contemporary figures—General Lee, General Sherman, Adjutant Rawlins, and others are lifelike and sympathy-inspiring. Through tracing what war did even to one whom it lifted from obscurity, this biography helps explain what war has done to many men. T. N.

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Granite State Crafts

Hands That Built New Hampshire. Brattleboro, Vt.: Stephen Day Press. $3.

SINCE THE GRANITE STATE has been leader of all others in organizations for reviving home craftwork, the story of its craftsmen, past and present, needed to be adequately recorded. This has been done by the Writers' Program Group of the WPA, of which Ella Shannon Bowles is supervisor, sponsors being the Governor and Council.

Having but a few miles of sea coast, compared with the many belonging to four other New England colonies, this Province benefited little from early commerce, save in a small portion. Government and wealth centered at Portsmouth, with notable prosperity extending throughout the region of Piscataqua River and Great Bay. Beyond this, settlements before the Revolution were sparsely scattered in wild, roadless areas and pioneers became to a great degree self-dependent farmers.

From such conditions developed the versatile farmer craftsmen, whose families grew or made almost all they ate or wore or used, in the home or out of it. They possessed ingenuity, skill of hand, and innate impulse to make whatever they produced pleasing to the eye as well as suited to its purpose. This resulted in works now universally admired, whether the object be a woven coverlet, a basket, a covered bridge, or a highboy. Now that all these and other crafts have been taken over by machines, with loss of individuality, we cherish with respect and affection surviving examples of things from the looms, work benches and forges, in or associated with farm and village homes of a century and more ago.

Most of the material in this book springs from these farms and small villages. Several members of New Hampshire's best-known family of cabinetmakers lived and worked in the small communities of Bedford, Antrim, and Salisbury before and after 1800. Basket makers of numerous towns are mentioned here, of the past and present. Shipyards of Portsmouth and Kittery developed fine carpenters and wood carvers for building renowned sailing vessels. John Bellamy's eagles were many and famous, the largest weighing a ton and a half. Asher Benjamin of the late 1700's was first agent of Nashua Mfg. Co., but also an architect and author of the first, and important, American books on architecture. C. G. B.

"How Many'll Make a Spitfire, Mister?" Drawn by Eileen A. Soper

. . London's Front-Line Youngsters

(Continued from Page 4)

on the streets to gather up the night's leaden harvest of shell splinters and bits of bomb to be collected for private "museums" or sold for the benefit of local Fighter Funds or war charities.

And complications of the communications situation have presented a wonderful variation of an old game of "truck-hopping." Now that motorists are asked to give lifts to all who appeal for them, there is the possibility of thumbing a limousine. And it may be all quite legitimate and "above board," for even children have to travel.

Yes, all this is worthy of record. The Front-Line is no place for children. It is bad for them. It is apt to toughen them the wrong way. It means lack of sleep, and danger, and all the rest. But, still, salute the youngsters who think it fun, or face up to it because it is an adventure and they must never give way. Those youngsters act with bravery in the face of a real knowledge of danger.

And salute the grown-ups, too. For though young children of themselves never know fear, they are particularly sensitive to atmosphere. They easily receive and record the feelings of those around them. It is a tribute to the calm manner in which their parents have withstood bombardment that the cockney kids have remained, in face of everything, very much the same independent, cocksure, chirpy, sparrow-like youngsters as before.

..A College for Lincoln's Kind

(Continued from Page 7)

them got to high school, and not many had even a grade school education.

Anyway, the founders of the university saw this economic situation as an essential part of the picture. The solution, of course, was a system under which the students could work to pay part of their expenses. And here's how it operates, not, as is the case with some other schools where students work part time and study part time on a regular work-study schedule.

I think it is usually figured that it will cost a student from $800 to $1,000 a year to go away to college in the North. At LMU the entire cost for a year is $315. This includes room, board, tuition, bed linen laundry, and registration, and activities fees.

But—and here's the work part of it—students who can't meet all this expense, and few of them can—less than 10 per cent—are assigned jobs according to the number of hours carried in school, financial need, worthiness, and scholastic standing. They are paid 20 cents an hour, which isn't small at all considering the low costs of everything involved. Everyone gets the same pay.

What do they do? Well, the university campus is really a farm. There are altogether 1,300 acres. Of this 500 are in cultivation, 350 in pasturage, 10 in garden, 70 for the school buildings and campus, and the rest in woods. There are 40 dairy cows, and 200 beef cattle.

There are only two regularly-paid, adult, full-time workers. So you can see what the students have to do. They cultivate the fields, operate the dairy, care for the buildings and grounds, work in the kitchen and laundry, and run the printing shop.

The girls work in the laundry, in the kitchen, the dining room, the library, the administrative offices, and women's dormitories, and a few in near-by homes. Some of the boys and girls do clerical work, and even some teaching. They do this work on "off hours." They go to school for a full day. That is, the college study work is arranged on the same basis as any other school. They work after school, or at any time when their studies are up, and on holidays, and sometimes during the summer.

Nor does this mean fatigue, or dullness, or maybe five years to do four years' work. These mountain youths are so eager for an education, so alert, so used to hard work, that they get in their studying and working and playing, and do a good job at all of it. And it is the exception for anyone to require more than the usual four years. Once in a while it's made in three, with summer work.

All this makes for a remarkable degree of self-sufficiency. The school raises most everything that's needed to eat. It does its own printing. There's even a big limestone deposit on the property. We traveled on roads made of crushed limestone, saw crops growing in land fertilized with pulverized limestone, and went into buildings made of limestone blocks, all from this quarry, and all quarried and crushed and formed by LMU students.

The official colors of Lincoln Memorial University are blue and gray, colors of the North and the South, united. As a memorial to the man who found liberty and unity worth fighting for, LMU has another part to play. And it has in a half century done much to erase the scars of the war between the Blue and the Gray. Lincoln Memorial University is training, not Southerners, but Americans.

Its president, Dr. Stewart W. McClelland, in his report at special services last winter, called it "a college of opportunity for young people of Lincoln's kind." And they are of Lincoln's kind. Drive down through Cumberland Gap sometime and see them.

..Blacked-Out..

(Continued from Page 3)

—suicide—seem doubtful to some experienced observers.

Cox, a serious, hard-working newspaperman, had been arrested on a charge of espionage, and the definition of espionage in Japan has now become so sweeping and so vague that almost any normal subject of journalistic investigation could come under this head. I know of a Japanese employee in a foreign consulate in Japan who was sentenced to three years of imprisonment because he made a conjectural estimate as to the number of automobiles in a certain part of the Japanese Empire. One statistical bit of information after another has been suppressed since the beginning of the war in China, until the picture of Japan's economy which can be drawn up rests even more on guesswork and less on ascertainable facts and figures than was the case three or four years ago.

* * *

The four months before the outbreak of the war which I spent in France represented my first experience in a foreign country without the restraining hand of a visible or invisible censor, although, in justice to Japan, I must say that deletions from my Tokyo dispatches were few and unimportant. This unaccustomed freedom disappeared as soon as the war began. A huge hotel in the center of Paris was taken over by the ever-increasing horde of censors. There were special censorship departments for military affairs, for foreign affairs, for finance and economics, for French politics; and what one censor spared might be blacked out by another. The large white spaces which began to appear in French newspapers was a testimony to the activity of the news control.

To deal with the French wartime censorship was exasperating, but it was also instructive. Over the whole institution, which was constantly extending its ramifications, there brooded an atmosphere of smothering bureaucratism. There was never any idea of making a constructive use of the foreign correspondents, almost all of whom were sympathetic with France; petty pinpricks and delays were habitual and some of the deletions from messages, especially those sent from the front, were almost incredibly pointless.

I remember one message in which a compliment which I had paid to the French authorities for permitting the Alsatians to use their own language in newspapers, churches, and public signs, instead of enforcing the use of French, was crossed out. A colleague had the similarly curious experience of seeing a story which he had written about Strasbourg, with references to the fact that the Marseillaise was written there, cut to ribbons, for no sane political or military reason whatever, by some capricious censor.

* * *

It has become still more difficult to cover France since the collapse and the division of the country into occupied and unoccupied zones. Paris, once the coveted post of the continental correspondent, is today little more productive of news than Prague or Warsaw. It is under the heel of German military occupation; and the few stories which are sent from Paris must pass through Berlin and can only be sent by correspondents who are accredited to Germany. There are almost equally great disadvantages in writing news from Vichy, where the shadowy government is afraid to let pass anything which might offend Germany. Moreover, conditions of travel are so difficult that it is almost impossible to check up on conditions by making trips to Marseille, Lyons, Toulouse, and other towns of the unoccupied area. If present conditions remain substantially unchanged, France, once perhaps the best-known European country to Americans, may become a mysterious, almost a dark land.

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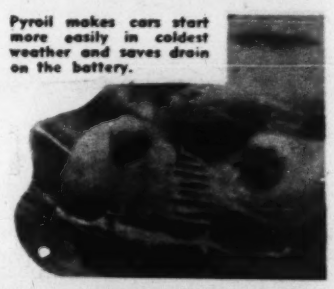

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The Middle West
Where Skiers Are Born
—and Made

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INTO THE SUNSET GLOW
Scene of Tranquil Winter Beauty as Two Skiers Track Across the Frozen Channel Between Upper and Lower Gull Lake in Northern Minnesota

FOR MANY YEARS the Middle West has remained unheralded in the annals of winter sports, while the thrilling ski trails of Sun Valley and captivating beauty of Lake Placid have been praised beyond compare.

Actually, however, this supposedly "flat" expanse between the great mountain ranges has produced many of the nation's best jumpers and cross-country skiers. Six of the ten members on the 1940 Olympic ski team come from this section of the country, and a Minnesota boy holds the national record for the longest distance jump.

Long before skiing became the great recreational sport it is today, whole families were traveling about in this manner in the snow-covered northern hills following their vocational pursuits. Even the smallest youngster, as soon as he could walk, was fitted out with a pair of barrel-stave skis and sent out to learn the sport for himself. Little wonder, then, that many of these youngsters, who literally "grew up" on skis, have become nationally known figures in the world of sport.

Between the Dakotas and Illinois are scattered some 60 ski clubs, all members of the Central U. S. Ski Association, and more than 30 of these are in Wisconsin. Although the central division of the National Ski Association actually extends as far south as Texas, only the seven northernmost states participate, namely, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota. So many clubs could never have originated unless there were adequate facilities to insure both recreational and competitive skiing, and a total membership of almost 5,000 persons testified to the success of these clubs.

* * *

Less spectacular, perhaps, than many resorts in the far West, but extensively used, are such ski centers as Iron Mountain, Michigan; Rib Mountain at Wausau, Wisconsin; and the Norge Ski Slide in Chicago, Illinois. The national distance jumping record was made from "Suicide Hill" at Ishpeming, Michigan, and an abandoned iron ore mine at Virginia, Minn., now serves as a perfect amphitheater for both slalom and downhill skiing. To be opened this season is a new ski jump in the Porcupine Mountains near Ontonagon, Michigan. This jump, built by the U. S. Forestry Service, is situated in the highest point in the central United States and borders Lake Superior. Association meets are also held in the Black Hills at Rapid City, South Dakota; at Mt. Valhalla, Washburn, Wis., and at Grayling, Mich.

The list of Class A skiers who have come up through the ranks is an impressive one, and certain figures stand out above them all. Bob Roecker, holder of the American record distance jump of 257 feet, lives in Duluth, Minn. The six 1940 Olympic skiers—Gunnar Oman, Walter Bietila, Roy Bietila, George Kotlarek, Sverre Fredheim, and Ted Zoberski—come from Minnesota, Michigan, and Illinois. Melvin Hoiem, 18-year-old national champion of Class C, and Ellsworth Mitchell, national Class B champion, are both natives of Ishpeming, Mich. All of these boys learned to ski and to jump in the "flat" Middle West, yet they competed successfully with skiers from every section of the country.

Skiing is not limited to the private or publicly owned clubs entirely, for nearly every college and university throughout this section of the country has its own ski club. The Wisconsin Hoofers at the University of Wisconsin are an outstanding example of such a club. Within the past two years alone, skiing has attained such popularity that membership in the club has grown 300 per cent to include about 400 members. Although the great majority of these students are novices, the club does have its own ski team which competes in the Central U. S. Ski Association meets.

Team members at the University of Wisconsin do not wait for the arrival of snow to begin their practicing. Daily workouts over leaf-covered hills, along with track and bicycling, keep the members trim and in good form. Co-eds as well as boys take part in the local competitions, although they do not participate in divisional meets. But it is with the first real snow storm that the hordes of ski-minded students come out to try their luck at this most thrilling of sports. All-day trips are organized on Sundays and the students drive a few miles out into the country to some steep hill to practice downhill skiing, or they form groups for cross-country runs.

* * *

"The rapid growth of skiing as a recreational and competitive sport in the past few years is especially marked in universities," Reuben Silvola, student coach at the University of Wisconsin, contends. "Although there is as yet no intercollegiate skiing in the Midwestern states, a schedule is being prepared to arrange for such tournaments during the coming winter. These intercollegiate tournaments will place skiing in the important position it so rightfully deserves among college sports."

The enormous activity of all the ski clubs, whether in small towns, cities, or on university campuses, portrays the extent and popularity of skiing throughout this section of the country. The absence of high mountains has never held back the development of the sport but has, rather, resulted in a more varied program of skiing.

JACQUELINE NORDLINGER

BEFORE THE SNOW FALLS
Students Start Training on Bare Ground at the University of Wisconsin Long Before the Slopes Are Crystal White and Smoothly Gleaming for the First Swift Runs

UP AND OVER
An Expert Tops Muir Knoll at the University of Wisconsin

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Country Boy in Winter

By BILLY B. COOPER

His whistling can be heard a field away
On winter mornings, as he strides through snow
To do his chores. A shaggy shepherd dog
Frisks at his heels and pauses to inspect
A recent rabbit trail. The air is clear,
Sunbright and crisp; and from the nearby wood
Comes sound of chopping axes as the men
Fell oak and hickory for the season's fuel.
The boy climbs through the fence and cuts across
The lower meadow to the pasture pond;
Skates dangle from his shoulder in the hope
That ice has frozen smoothly; there has been
A shifting wind the past few days. To call
His dog from aimless tracking in the wood,
He gives the redbird whistle, long and shrill;
A cardinal replies from distant hill.

To Call the Cattle Home

AN OLD CUSTOM still practiced by herdsmen on the lofty mountain pastures of Switzerland is the blowing of the alphorn at sunset to call the cattle home and announce the vesper hour of prayer and worship. As the golden sun ball sinks behind the western ridges, the "senn" will take up his huge horn and send pealing along the snowy summits the first few lines of the old Psalm tune: "Praise ye the Lord! Praise the Lord, God." Herdsmen on neighboring alps reply in like manner, and the strange, stirring music, as it echoes through the vast silences of the rugged ranges in solemn melody, produces an almost weird effect. Mingled with the sound of tinkling cow bells and roaring waterfalls on Alpine pastures, far above any town or village, it makes a never-to-be-forgotten impression on solitary wanderers who hear it from a distance for the first time. The throbbing tones are prolonged for several minutes and then, when all is silent once more, the herdsmen bend the knee in prayer and praise, the cattle are gathered in, and the men retire to their huts for the short summer night.

* * *

The alphorn, typically Swiss, is of very ancient origin, being mentioned in chronicles as far back as the ninth century, it is said. It bears some resemblance to the shawn or reedpipe of the Middle Ages, only it is of much larger dimensions. Another remote ancestor is the Roman "lituus," a long, straight pipe with a curve at the end; and, it is interesting to note that the alphorn is still called "liti" in the Swiss canton of Underwalden.

The alphorn is a wood-wind instrument usually made of well-grained mountain spruce or fir cut in half lengthwise, carefully hollowed out and then bound together with willow twigs. The hooked end for the sound box is made from the root. In early days the body of the horn was covered with bark, chiefly birch, or with hemp yarn soaked in tar or pitch. Later on, roots of young fir trees, as thick as a pencil, were used, and sometimes rattan cane, as covering for the most expensive ones. Show pieces of this sort, made mostly for tourists and collectors, may be seen in the Bernese Oberland and cost the equivalent of $5 to $6.

A good trumpeter has no difficulty in mastering the notes of the alphorn, which has the same range as the ordinary trumpet without stops or valves. But it has a special characteristic tone, uniting the metallic quality of a brass instrument with the softness of the bass clarinet. As the octave scale is not complete, ordinary music cannot be played on it, and attempts to produce the missing notes are bound to be a failure. In more recent times this ancient instrument has fallen somewhat into disuse, but its revival is now taking place, due largely to the efforts of Swiss musical societies and to individual leaders in the musical profession.

* * *

Courses of study in the art of alphorn blowing are now conducted each summer in several centers in the Oberland. On occasion these horns, tuned to a common pitch, have been successfully used to play Alpine melodies in three parts according to the yodelling method. At rural festivals, alphorn playing is a popular feature, and Swiss musical magazines frequently print articles or write-ups about the successful performers, and announcement of competitive tryouts on this unique instrument.

Wherever else in the world it may at times be heard, the alphorn belongs especially to the Swiss Alps, and its plaintive notes wafted on the breeze never fail to awaken an echo in the mountain dweller's heart, an echo that calls him "homeward, homeward to the mountains," wherever he may be.

ETHEL R. ADAMSON

IN LOFTY PASTURES

In the High Mountains of Switzerland, the Alphorn Is Still Used to Echo the Sunset Hour and Beckon Animals and Shepherds to Prayer and Rest

. . To Have and To Hold

(Continued from Page 2)

St. Lucia—a large, handsome, rambling structure, planned along English lines.

Fifteen miles due south from Castries is St. Lucia's second town of Soufriere, with another commodious bay. This harbor, which is about a mile in width, is bounded on the southeast by the majestic, cone-shaped Pitons, twin mountains which rise symmetrically to a height of well over 2,000 feet. Petit Piton, overlooking the town of Soufriere, is 2,461 feet high, while Gros Piton attains a height of 2,619 feet.

Soufriere Bay is of sufficient depth to accommodate ships of great draught to within a distance of 100 yards from the shore, ranking next to Castries Harbor in depth. At the base of the Pitons, placed as it is at about the center of the west coast, Soufriere presents inviting possibilities as a base site, affording as it does accommodation and space for the maneuvering of large ships. The town, with its quaint houses and well-kept streets and lawns, dozes in the shadow of the Pitons. The district is the most fertile in the Colony, and produces a large portion of the local food supply of the inhabitants.

About two and one half miles from the town are the famous Sulphur Springs. Nearer the town in an easterly direction are the ruins of extensive baths built by the Baron de Laborie, Governor of St. Lucia in 1784, for the utilization of the waters of the near-by extinct volcano of Soufriere. This project was carried out on an extensive scale on the Diamond Estate, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the town of Soufriere. During the wars which followed, and during the wanton destruction which characterized the "Brigand War" of 1795, the whole establishment was destroyed and has never been restored. In the early part of 1900, mineral springs were discovered near by, whose waters were found to contain properties like those of the famed waters of Aix-les-Bains in France. A daily motor-launch service (except on Sundays) links Soufriere with Castries.

To the extreme south of St. Lucia lies the town of Vieux Fort, one-time capital of the island and terminus of the motor-launch service. The town and surrounding districts present the largest expanse of flat land in the island. Vieux Fort, while not much use as a naval base, owing to its shallow, open harbor, is ideal for an air-base site. Recently the district has recaptured much of its former prosperity through the acquisition of the sugar factory and estate by the Barbados Settlement Company, who have introduced new capital and are extending cultivation.

* * *

Although generally accepted to have been discovered by Columbus on June 15, 1502, the French tradition that St. Lucia was discovered by some shipwrecked French seamen on Dec. 13 has precedence, and today that is the date officially recognized as "St. Lucia Day." Until June 23, 1803, when it surrendered by capitulation to the British under General Greenfield, it was the scene of continuous strife, and changed hands between English and French 14 times. For a long time after, too, guerilla warfare in the dense tropical forests of the interior continued, while insurgent slaves and "l'armee française dans les bois" ravaged the countryside.

Today the population of St. Lucia stands at 70,000, an increase of 18,495 from 1921, and an average annual increase of 1,018 persons. The increase per square foot of cultivated land has been great and has been attended by a failure of corresponding increase in revenue, one of the major causes of poor wages, low living standard and widespread unemployment. Other causes were the slump of the sugar and cocoa markets, the inroads of crop enemies and the compulsory repatriation after the World War of emigrants who had settled in the Panama Canal zone.

St. Lucia depends to a large extent on her staple product, sugar, for the larger portion of her revenue. In recent years, however, the production of sugar cane and its byproducts—molasses, syrup, and rum—has left a great deal to be desired. The British Government has given St. Lucia a quota of 10,000 tons, but, unfortunately, that quota has never been filled. In 1938 the crop production reached 8,611.3 tons, together with 254,190 gallons of molasses, both figures held as all-time records. With the settlement of excess Barbados population in the rich lands of the Vieux Fort sector, the total production is expected to fill the allotted quota which, incidentally, the British Government has already bought out.

* * *

Of considerable recent importance is the banana industry. This industry, which is almost entirely in the hands of the peasant proprietors, has made rapid strides since its inauguration by the United Fruit Company of Canada in 1934. In 1938, however, excessive rains accompanied by landslides during November caused damage in the cultivation, and the production fell short of the 150,000-stem estimate.

The coconut industry is still an estate one, the whole of the crop being exported either as nuts or copra. The great drawback has been the poor price which the commodity fetches, although efforts are being made to increase trade for the American and English markets with luxury varieties. Limes, grapefruit, oranges, coffee, fresh fruit and vegetables are grown in varying abundance, but the continued dropping of the cocoa market has driven the crop off most of the local estates.

The coal bunkering industry, once important, has decreased during the last 10 years. This is due largely to the opening of the Panama Canal, depression in the shipping trade and the increasing number of oil-burning ships. With the coal piled high on the wharves, the significance of Castries as an important refueling base is unmistakable. Native laborers, chiefly women, carry the coal in baskets on their heads and walk up "stages" to drop it in the ship's hold.

In many years, St. Lucia's colonial accounts have shown a deficit which has been met by the Imperial Government, with the exception of the year 1936, when the revenue stood at $500,090 against a total expenditure of $438,000.

Over Editor's Desk

THE ISLAND of St. Lucia in the British West Indies has taken on special interest for people of the Western Hemisphere since the agreement was made with Britain to permit United States air and naval bases to be established where only British forces formerly operated. Two St. Lucia journalists, Clendon Hayes-Mason and David A. Hepburn, describe the potential usefulness of St. Lucia under the Anglo-American agreement.

The alien registration period which has recently concluded in the United States gave an added boom to naturalization, a boom that started with the outbreak of the European war in September, 1939. Hannah Bowles offers first-hand information about the would-be citizens.

Lincoln Memorial University is run on a self-help plan which, we like to think, would have had the heartiest approval of the young railsplitter who had to educate himself as best he could in a day when there was little higher education opportunity for young people without means. Ralph W. Cessna, Central Office Representative of The Christian Science Monitor, tells the story.

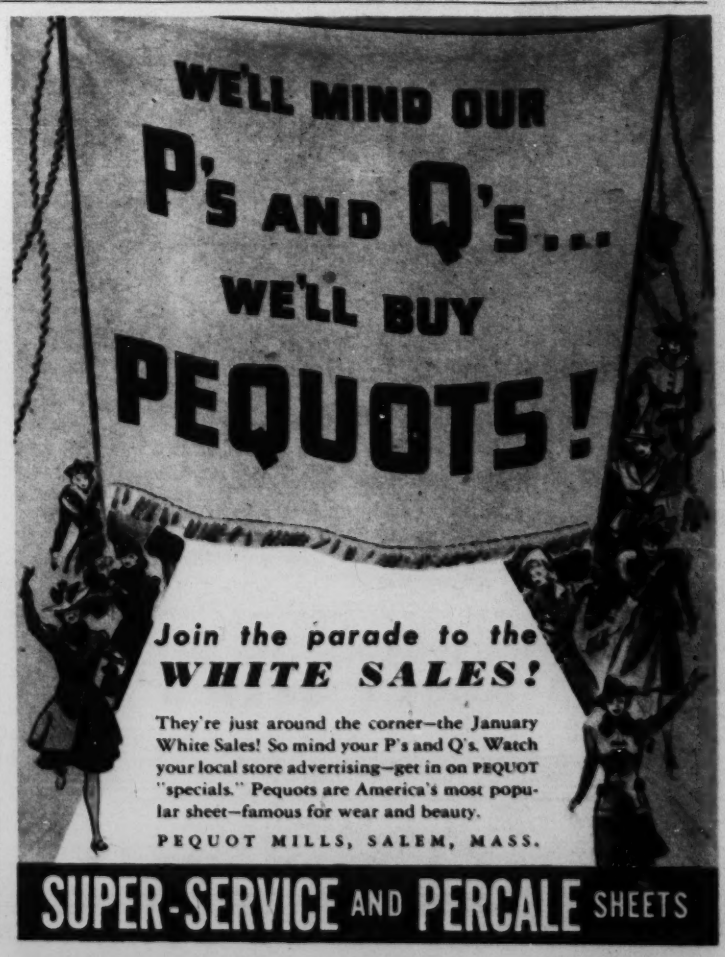
Raymond Gram Swing has won a place in the forefront of radio news commentators. Clarissa Lorenz tells us of his insistence on doing his work in his own solid and authoritative way.

One of the most touching phases of the bombing of England is the ability of the youngsters to "take it." That they should learn to be soldiers while still in knickerbockers and pinafores is something that calls forth the warmest admiration along with protests that such things can be possible. John Allan May of the Monitor's European office makes a tragi-comic report, illustrated by the heart-warming drawings of Eileen A. Soper.

William Henry Chamberlin, now in the United States after seeing France yield to the Nazi war machine, may now write as he chooses. By contrast he tells of his experiences with the censors in France, Berlin, Moscow, and Tokyo.

Harlan Trott, of the Magazine Section staff, has been doing a little research into the lighter side of the motorcar's recent history.

In the Dec. 7 number, in an article on international police by Lord Davies, the name of Viscount Cranbourne, Britain's Dominions Secretary, was misspelled as a result of a typographical slip in a passage of reprint.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